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Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
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is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

The Bombay Chronicle

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
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which please note.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 273 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov. ..	Kashmir	8,841
20th „ ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,430
27th „ ..	Dongola ..	8,056
29th „ ..	Merkara † ..	8,235
4th Dec. ..	Narkunda ..	16,118
11th „ ..	Malwa ..	10,883
18th „ ..	Kalyan ..	8,987
25th „ ..	Mantua ..	10,885
1921		
1st Jan. ..	China ..	7,932
8th „ ..	Caledonia ..	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamers.	
13th Nov. ..	Dunera ..	Calls at Colombo. Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.
3rd Dec. ..	Morea ..	Calls at Colombo. Fremantle. Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
11th Nov. ..	Bankura ..	Gulf Ports and Karachi
12th „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
14th „ ..	Barpeta ..	Busreh direct.
15th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
20th „ ..	Karagola ..	E & E. Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of B. I. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Sparture
Gotenshi Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	5th Nov.	14th Nov
Tenshi Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
C. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Marine Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	8th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	9th Nov.	12th Nov.
Kosodo Maru	T. Watanabe	20th Nov.	2nd Dec.

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Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
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S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.

FARES :—

First Special	Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)	
First Class "A"	Rs. 750
First Class "B"	„ 700
Second Class	„ 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa[re]s for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit o[f] Rs.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
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Telephone No. 114. Tele.: "LANATH," Bombay.

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THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Senba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru. (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
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Further particulars from
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'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
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Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
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MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents
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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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OF ALL MAKES.
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Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
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Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
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For Particulars and Prices write to—
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

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Guaranteed for ten years

Messrs. SEARS ROCBUCK & Co. Of U. S. A. use nearly 1000 Rex Typewriters to the exclusion of all others.

"The last word in
Strength, Durability, Visibility, Convenience, Ease and Speed
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CARBON PAPERS AND RIBBONS ALSO STOCKED.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA:
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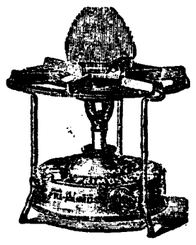
SALE COMMENCING **28th** October
Only for few days from 8 to 7 (S.T.)
to 30 % reduction even in this time of keen competition.



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Don't loose this golden Opportunity or you will regret.

Upcountry orders with ¼ advance will be executed at Sale price.

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KELEWADI, Opp. Kandawadi,
GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

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" Citric	" of Magnesium	" Bicromate
" Lactic	" of Zinc 98%	" Bicarb
" Oxalic	China Clay	" Bisulphite
" Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	" Caustic 98 %
" Tannic	" White	" " 72 %
" Tartaric	Epsom Salt	" " 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	" Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	" Silicate 140 & 170
" Liq—	Glauber Salt	" Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	" Nitrite
" Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapioca Flour	" " (White)
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Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	" of Copper
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" Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
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	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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Public Accountant,
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81, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
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Telegrams:— "Demand" Telephone:—4491.
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AUTO ACCESSARIES AND SPARE PARTS
Nothing but the best
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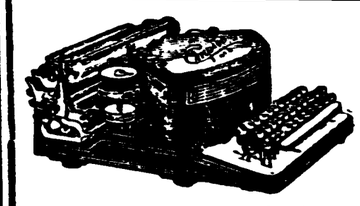
The "EMPIRE"
is all



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Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.
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Empire Typewriter Agency,
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Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
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Telephone 2457.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C. C. 2 C.C. 5 C. 10 C.C., and 20 C. C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kind of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS Laboratory Applicances; viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby,
Road, Bombay.

Every satisfaction cooking guarantee
Booklet free on requ
ANNAPURNA
COOKER C
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

WHY LOOK OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.

Our Hair Dye Powder instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them smooth, shining and lasting jet black
This Hair Dye is the best cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Re. 1.
Small phial As 8.
Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 4.

On remittance of As 4 a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Telegrams.— "RAJVAID", Calcutta.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
Head Office:—152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

ENSIGN CARBURETOR
MEANS
PETROL ECONOMY
New's the Motorist's Oppotunity
SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED
BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR
All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application.
Sole Agents:—
M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
(Hardware Depot.)
DONTAD STREET, KHADAK
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful proportion of increasing virile power and it rectified urinary disorders. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia an Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility- suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

YOUR EYE?
Does it trouble you If so, try E. M. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Re. 9 and Rs. from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. E. SEALEY, D. 111 SAMTA, BENGAL.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

MISCELLANEOUS

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE BY V.P.P. —Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL beg to announce that with the opening of their V.P.P. Department they are now prepared to buy and forward any class of goods in the English Market by valuable payable pos', provided parcels are within the Postal limits. Lines at present available include Suitings, Shirtings, Hose, Drapery, Stationery, Umbrellas, Ties, Fancy Goods and many others. All orders received are placed with manufacturers in strict rotation and rock bottom prices secured. Samples and quotations forwarded on request. Every class of buying and shipping undertaken at the lowest commission rates. Address communications to Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, Colonial Agents and Buyers, 54, Great Queen Street, London, W. C. 2. Code A. B. C., 5th Edition. 6222

EDUCATIONAL

ENROLMENT for Commercial and Banking courses can be made at once for November, re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 6199

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E. for P.W.D. Limbdi State. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Limbdi. 6149

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SHORT HAND TYPIST. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 6219

WANTED—A. B. E. (Civil) for general office work. New man preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6223

WANTED—A TYPIST. Apply Mr. SHIAVAX A. R. CONFECTIONER, Victoria Bakery, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. 6232

WANTED—Experienced hands, knowing electrotyping and nickelplating. Apply Box No. 1386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6235

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLARK or a good TYPIST Apply with salary to Box No. 1384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6228

WANTED for a Bombay Export and Import Firm, SALESMAN with experience in silk piecegoods, glassware, gold thread, paper and other sundry lines. Write with testimonials to Box No. 1387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 6249

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of a Black Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stating minimum pay expected and experience to Box 1331, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9569

WANTED—An ACCURATE TYPIST with a good speed. THE GENERAL CLAIMS AND COMMISSION AGENCY, opposite Valjee Sunderjee's, Jaita Baboo's Building, Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay. 6229

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED—First or second class competent and experinced Engineer. App to the MANAGER BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda with copies of testimonials. 6196.

WANTED—A LECTURER in History for the Nalanda College, Bihair sharif (Patna) on Rs. 100-5-150 on probation for two months. Apply by 15th November to the SECRETARY. 6197.

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Bardwan Girls' High School, Lahore, starting pay Rs. 130 per month with future prospects and the benefit of provident fund. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 6166

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Goraksha Mandal, Ltd., Calcutta, (a company to be floated with a capital of one Crore of rupees for the preservation of cows, Dairy—farming, etc.), only men with experience of office management and a good knowledge of dairy farming need apply. A fair knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5696

WANTED.

WANTED—GALVANIZED SHEETS 24 gauge of any size Apply with quotation to Box No 1375 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 9619

WANTED

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING, SLIDING and SURFACING LATHE, 24ft. to 32ft. long with box type gap-bed complete with all chucks change wheels and overhead driving. Please apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6200

WANTED—Energetic influential, pushing and reliable AGENTS and CANVASSERS, both local and travelling to sell shares all over India of some very paying most respectable and strong Sugar, Paper, Coal and other companies on pay and Commission. Excellent remuneration and permanency of job to sell outputs later assured to men really Competent and Capable of doing good and respectable business. Apply to Box No. 1368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6153

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine FEMALE LION CUBS, aged six months. For terms apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Vankaner (Kathiawad). 6160

CAMAGE MOTOR CYCLE, (1920). 2½ H.P. Sturdy reliable machine ridden only 200 miles, WADESON CARLTON HOTEL. 6220

A SINGER MOTOR CYCLE COMBINATION in good running order for Rs. 950 or near offer; and a "Sigram" garrie, wire wheeled, electric lamps, excellent upholstering. See 231, Jackeria Musjid, 'Phone 1141. 6212

FOR SALE—Brand new, six cylander BRUICK CAR, latest model with magneto and wire wheels. Apply MANILAL, 95-99, BHULESHWAR, between 7 to 10 a.m. and 8 to 10 p.m 6221

OFFERED FROM STOCK:—300 I. H. P. CORLISS COMPOUND STEAM ENGINES, 20ft. by 6ft. to 30ft by 7ft. by 125 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, Brand New Hydraulic Pumping Engine and Steam Feed Pumps. Apply:—ENGINEER & CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 6234

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation.—Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 40 paid-up. Jubbulpore Cement Co., Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 25 paid-up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6165

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL, '4' Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

40/50 H. P. Rolls-Royce CHASSIS, speed model type, contilever rear springs with sporting touring body, fitted with hood, windscreen, speedometer, clock, Dynamo lighting set wire wheels, chassis just overhauled by the Rools-Royce Co. Very speedy and attractive car Apply Box No. 1382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6216

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITers imported direct from the For Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6003

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 3336 5053

TO BE LET—The UPPER FLAT and the ground floor flat of a Bungalow at Motlibai Street, Club Road, each containing a Drawing room, a Dining room, three bedrooms with bath rooms attached to each a kitchen and a big servant's room with garage. Apply to MR. KHANDWANI, Pydhowni, opposite Minar Musjid. 6236

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE,

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., will be OPENED and Shares will be accepted for transfer from MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5998

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

1999

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BARODA.)

THE HIND OIL PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED AT BARODA UNDER THE BARODA STATE COMPANIES ACT II OF SAMWAT 1975.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... RS. 50,00,000 ISSUED CAPITAL ... 25,00,000
DIVIDED INTO 1,00,000 SHARES OF ... 50 each.

PAYABLE AS UNDER:—

Rs. 5 per share on application. Rs. 5 per share on allotment.
Rs. 5 per share on or about the 15th December, 1920. Rs. 5 per share on or about the 15th January, 1921.
Rs. 5 per share on or about 15th February 1921 and the balance to be called up as and when required in instalments of Rs. 5 per share and at intervals of not less than two months.

(Out of the capital, about half is taken up by the Directors and their friends and only the other half is available for public subscription.)

DIRECTORS.

1. ABDOOLLABHOY MOHAMEDALLY KERA, Esq., Chairman (of Messrs. M. M. Buxabhoy & Co., Hararwalla, Bombay).
2. R. G. L. BENNETT, Esq., (General Manager, Eastern Syndicate, Ltd., London and Bombay).
3. A. N. DATAR, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
4. MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU, Esq., (Khatau Makanji & Co., Bombay).
5. SARDAR NARSING RAO RAJE GHORAPADE (Amir-ul-Umrao, Baroda).
6. ESOOFALLY M. LOTIA, Esq., (of Ebrahimji Esmailji Lotia, Karachi and Bombay).
7. MULLA ABDUL TYAB SHAIKH ABDUL HUSEIN, Esq. (T. A. S. Comradin & Co., Bombay).
8. N. S. SARDESAI, Esq. (Bilimora).
9. MOHAMEDALLY ALLABUX, Esq. (of M. Allabux & Co., Bombay), Ex-Officio.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE.

AUDITORS.
MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. MOHAMEDALLY SARDESAI & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
BILIMORA (BARODA STATE).

BOMBAY OFFICE.
OPPOSITE G. T. HOSPITAL, CAR[illegible]

PROSPECTUS

What an important part the oils and oil-seeds, either edible or wild, play in the industrial development of India is now too obvious to require any explanation. India produces various oil-seeds in large quantities, most of which are exported to foreign countries, while others, often very rich in their quality, are hardly collected and utilized. If these could be properly utilized, the soil would get the benefit of rich manure and many small and profitable industries could be easily started. To attain this object The Hind Candle Works were started and for the last several years these works have worked very successfully.

Dr. P. C. Roy, C.I.E., the great authority on Chemical industries, in the course of his lecture at the College Hall, Baroda, before His Highness The Maharaja Saheb Geakwar on the 7th January 1917, said:—

"In this connection it gives me great pleasure to tell you how agreeably surprised I was, this morning, while going over the Exhibition ground, to notice Glycerine and other Chemical articles, so successfully manufactured by some Firm of enterprising young men, called The Hind Candle Works. It is the only work of its kind in India, and will go a great way towards establishing some very profitable and new industries hitherto entirely unknown in this Country. The Glycerine manufactured by the Hind Candle Works Co. is highly finished and compares most favourably with the best European products. The Industry has great success in store for it and reflects, in addition, great credit on Your Highness for encouraging such enterprises in your State."

The present Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to acquire from the said Hind Candle Works and the Chocolate Works, Bilimora, their business, properties, concessions and rights hereunder described:—

The properties and concessions to be so acquired include:—

1. The Hind-Candle Works and the Chocolate Works:—Freehold site of land admeasuring about twelve and a half Acres situate at Bilimora, B.B. and C.I. Railway, within easy reach of Bombay, both by Rail and Sea together with the buildings and Factories erected thereon, complete with quite modern plant and machinery for the manufacture of Soaps, Candles, Glycerine (B. P. Standard), Stearine and Sizing tallows, Chocolates, Cocoa, etc., by the latest process. A valuation of both these Works made by Messrs. T. S. Dawson and A. J. Turner of the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute under the orders of the Director of Industries, Bombay, amounts to Rs. 4, 41, 640 and Rs. 95,435 respectively.

The business comprised under this head is a going concern and has already acquired a substantial goodwill in the local market, where the manufactures are well known, as well as with such large consuming Government Departments as The Royal Navy (East Indian Squadron) and The Royal Indian Marine.

2. Concessions:—
   (1) Lease for 20 years granted by the Travancore State for various oil seeds.
   (2) Lease for 20 years granted by the Cochin State for various oil seeds.

A valuation of these Concessions has been made by an Expert in the line. To these Leases the Directors attach considerable value, as not only do they ensure an adequate supply of raw material at a pre-war rate, but they cover a virtual monopoly of a very valuable edible oil-seed in Vateria Indica (Bot.) Shupa (Vern.) from which is extracted a high melting point fat, which has already been successfully introduced on the European and American Markets in competition with Cocoa-butter, Illipe Tallow and other Cocoa-butter substitutes.

It is estimated that the various oil seeds covered by the abovementioned leases will not only suffice to keep the Soap, Candle, Glycerine and the oil plants working at full capacity, but will also provide a large surplus of sundry oil seeds, both for Local Markets and Export. The said works have been working nearly for the last five years and from actual experience of the working of the Hind Candle Works along with the Chocolate Factory the Directors expect a bright future for the industry, and a good return to the share-holders.

The Members who at present constitute or may hereafter constitute the Firm of Messrs. Mohamedally Sardesai and Company and their successors, will be appointed Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms as to remuneration or otherwise set out in the agreement referred to below and Mr. Mohamedally Allabux one of the present members of the said firm will, during the continuance of the Agency, be an Ex-officio Director of the Company.

The nature of the interest of Mohamedally Allabux, Narayan Sakharam Sardesai and Abdu Tyab Shaikh Abdul Husein, three of the Directors of the Company, is that they are entitled to their shares in the Commission payable to the said Firm of Messrs. Mohamedally Sardesai and Company, as such Managing Agents as aforesaid. The said Mohamedally Allabux is the Managing partner of the said Agency Firm of Messrs. Mohamedally Sardesai and Company and as such he is entitled to the remuneration payable to the said Firm by the Company for such management. The services of the said Narayan Sakharam Sardesai are engaged to supervise and conduct the Company's Factories at Bilimora and for such service he is to be paid the remuneration provided for in the agreement between the partners of the Agency Firm.

The following agreement will be entered into:—

An agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Mohamedally Sardesai and Company of the other part providing for the appointment of the said Messrs. Mohamedally Sardesai and Company as Managing Agents of the Company for the period of thirty years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they of their own will, resign and for paying them commission at 10 per cent. on the annual net profits of the Company when the Company makes profits up to six per cent. interest on the paid-up capital, at 12½ per cent when the Company makes profit up to 9 per cent interest on the paid-up capital and at 15 per cent on the annual net profits when the Company makes profit more than 9 per cent. interest on the paid-up capital; and also for paying them remuneration of Rs. 1,750 per mensem from and after the registration of the Company exclusive of rent and establishment and other charges, all of which will be borne by the Company.

The number of shares fixed by the Articles of Association as the qualification of a Director is 100 and the remuneration of a Director for attending a meeting of the Board will be such amount not exceeding Rs. 60 as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 20,000 shares.

The Company will pay all preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and incorporation of the Company, and the same are estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000.

The Company will, in addition to the payments above referred to, pay such commission not exceeding Rupee One per share to brokers and approved agents (including Directors) as may be determined by the Directors in respect of the shares allotted and the same shall be paid out of the Capital of the Company.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names, descriptions and addresses of the Subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of the Prospectus.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the draft of the above agreement can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at Bilimora or at the offices of the Company at Bombay or at the office of the Company's Solicitors at Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. so long as the List is open.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, payments of the deposits will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus and forwarded to the Company's Bankers the Bank of Baroda, Limited (Bombay), The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, (Bombay) or the Bank of India, Limited (Bombay) with the application money viz. Rs. 5 per share either at Bombay or Baroda.

Prospectuses and Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Company's registered office at Bilimora or from the Company's office at Bombay or from the office of the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee at Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or from the Company's Bankers at Baroda or Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

THE HIND OIL PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED AT BARODA UNDER THE BARODA STATE COMPANIES ACT II OF SAMWAT 1975.)
CAPITAL RS. 50,00,000.
Divided into one lac of Shares of Rs. 50 each.
APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

This form must be sent entire to the Company direct at its Bombay Office.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF,
THE HIND OIL PRODUCTS LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the abovenamed Company the sum of Rupees ——— being the deposit of Rs. 5 per share in respect of ——— shares of the Company, I-we request you to allot to me-us that number of shares and I-we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be alloted to me-us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 21st day of October 1920 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company: and I-we authorize you to place my-our names on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me-us. I-we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 5 per share on allotment and the balance when called in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

(Please write clearly.)

Name in full ———
Address in full ———
———
Description ———
Signature ———
Date ———19 .

THE HIND OIL PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

(Receipt for Application Money.)

No. ——— Date ———19 .

RECEIVED from ——— the sum of Rs. ——— being the deposit of Rs. 5 per share upon ——— shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs. ———

Managing Agents.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for Share Certificates.)

NOTICE,

WE have appointed Messrs. Vrajlal Pranjivandas & Co., (20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, as our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES for the Bombay Presidency from 6th November, 1920, and have to request our customers to send their orders through them.

THE TAMINA WATCH MANUFACTORY,
at Berne (Switzerland). 6148

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1920. 6189

FOR SALE.

A MODEL A. X.—1907, 15-20 H. P. Four Cylinder (Battery and Magneto Ignition. DeDion Carburettor) Genuine Dewion chassis Sliding Type Gear three speeds forward and reverse.

Two brakes foot external contracting on secondary Gear shaft dram, and hand internal expanding on rear wheel drums. Fitted with eight seated Bus or Wagonette Body, open side entrance to two front seats, and door back entrance to six rear seats with fixed canopy Top, wind-screen and side curtains, Brass Rushmore Acetyline Head Lamps and Generator, Nickel Plated Kerosine side Lamps and Tail Lamp, Stephney whool with old square Trend Michelin Tyre and Tube. Artillery wood whools fitted with three 820 by 120 Dunlop Greoved Tyres and Tubes, and one ditto Michelin Universal Tyre and Tube. Dunlop Tyres old, Michelin Tyre good. One spare unused Michelin Universal Tyre, and two ditto Tubes. Car painted Dark Green and upholstered in brown leather, and complete with tools, old and new spare parts. Also extra lot of spare parts due to arrive from Home.

Particulars of Tools and Spare Parts will be furnished on application. The Car is in running order and is suitable as a passenger or luggage carrier—Back seats removable to form luggage space. Price Rs. 3,500.

Apply to:—
MOTOR MECHANIC,
P. W. D.,
Residency, INDORE. 6190

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.

Particulars of works to be carried out:—
(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
(2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.

Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 30th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920. 6229

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the work of a building on Improvement Trust Plot No. 55, Sandhurst Road East Estate, for His Highness The Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., etc.

Form of Tender, Specification of work and Schedule of rates, can be had and the plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED,
A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.),
Architect, etc.

Address:—
21, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 6242

NOTICE.

AS a PORTION of the Victoria and Albert Museum has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bombay in connection with the Council Elections, the Museum will be closed to visitors from Sunday the 14th to Tuesday the 16th instant.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13th November, 1920. 6244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SHIPMENT of thoroughbred horses, Polo Ponies, and Hackneys will arrive from Australia on or about 20th November, 1920. Intending purchaser should apply early for the number required or try and be in Bombay for selecting.

Apply JULIUS GOVE, Horse Importer, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 6247

THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act Parliament.)

TENDER FOR NEPAL SAL LOGS.

TENDERS are invited for supply of 20,000 C. ft. of Nepal Sal Logs, and will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at Church Gate Offices, Bombay, on 15th December, 1920.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned or the Storekeeper, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
6140 Acting Chief Storekeeper.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November 1920, at 4 (p.m.) when the Resolutions duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Saturday the 6th day of November, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation Separate Notices with the Resolutions subjoined thereto have been duly forwarded to the Shareholders.

Dated this 12th day of Nov. 1920

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.

Registered Office,
Nos. 7-9-11,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 6227

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Oriental Navigation Company, Limited, have been requested by the members of the Company holding more than 43,000 shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting for passing a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily. For passing the said Resolution of taking the Company into Voluntary Liquidation more than 225,000, that is 75 per cent. of the shareholders, should represent themselves either in person or Proxy in the said Meeting. Those who cannot go to Calcutta to attend the Meeting and who are in favour of the said Resolution, are hereby requested to appoint as Proxy, Dr. Bhana Ram Sheodial, 4, Baharapatty, Calcutta, or Lalla Dewanchand, 50, Clive Street, Calcutta, or Mr. Chandulal Javery, 119-123, Parel Road, Bhindi-bazar, Bombay No. 9.

Forms of Proxy will be sent on application to Mr. Chandulal Javery and should be returned duly signed soon.

CHANDULAL JAVERY.
6230

NOTICE.

TO clear certain false impressions about my business affairs, let it be known to all whom it may concern that I am the sole proprietor of the Newul Kishore Estate, and that there are no other persons interested in any of my various business concerns which are managed under my direct supervision, and that I am accessible to the public for business without the medium of any second or third parties.

BISHAN NARAIN BHARGAVA.
Mubarak Manzil, Lucknow.
6215

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" class Inspectors. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 plus 25 per cent allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1920.
H. QUEEN,
Traffic Superintendent.
6139

TENDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for preparing badges of the President, Chairman Reception Committee members, delegates, etc., of the ensuing Congress at Nagpur. The tenderers should submit their tenders on or before the 15th November, 1920. The tenderers should send the samples and the rates.

Samples of the badges and particulars can be had in the Congress Office Badges R. C. members 2000, Badges for Delegates 10000. All materials should be purely Swadeshi.

B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary.

Reception Committee Office,
Dhantoli Nagpur.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November, 1920.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

WITH reference to the advertisement for Auction Sale of 753 bags of sugar of Cheniram Jesraj appearing in your paper of the 8th instant which was ultimately stopped, and also the advertisement appeared in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 11th November given by Cheniram Jesraj, we both the parties withdraw these correspondence which we made through some misunderstanding on each others part. The matter is now amicably settled.

CHENIRAM JESRAJ,
MANILAL NAGURDAS,
for VADILAL PURSHOTUMDAS & Co.
6225

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay has 23½ tons of Cooking Oil to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to inspect the oil in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock and submit a quotation per 100 lbs. to undersigned up to 12 noon on 19th instant, stating the quantity they wish to purchase.

2. The offers will hold good for fifteen days.

3. For further particulars, apply to undersigned.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
For Asst Director of S. & T. (Emb).
No. 3 Shed Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1920. 6248

THE TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Tata Publicity Corporation, Limited, will be held at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1920, at 5 p.m.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Standard Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
6245

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to present their temporary receipts or temporary certificates to be exchanged for the Share Certificates which are now ready.

The temporary receipts must be endorsed. Mofussil shareholders should send their temporary receipts by registered post.

A. G. GRAY,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th November, 1920.
6239

NOTICE.

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have allowed voters to sign the counterfoil side of the voting paper before any Magistrate or J.P. This includes Honorary Magistrate as well.

J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 12th November, 1920.
6238

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ODHAVJI KALIDAS has from and after the 8th day of November, 1920, ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. JAYANTILAL LALLOOBHOY & CO., carrying on business as Gold and Silver Smiths in Javeri Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. The remaining partners of the said firm are Messrs. Lalloobhoy Khushal, Lavji Vardhman and Narbheram Jadavji. Our client will not be responsible for the dealings of the said remaining partners of the said firm of Messrs. Jayantilal Lalloobhoy & Co. from and after the 8th day of November, 1920.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Odhavji Kalidas.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6237

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ZOOLIKHABAI, widow of Haji Habib Haji Gunny, late of Bombay, Mohamedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HAJI EBRAHEM HAJI ESSAK, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the paternal uncle of the above-named deceased, a merchant, residing at Metaonvada Road, Pydowni, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of November, 1920.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE,

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the company at Canada Building, Home Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, for the purpose of confirming the following Extraordinary resolutions which were passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company.

(1) That clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Messrs. Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Messrs. Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said clause and that the words "In consideration of the services rendered by them in promoting this Company" occurring in lines 10 and 11 of the said clause be deleted.

That the Directors may be authorised to take steps to have the above alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company confirmed by the court.

(2) Clause 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co., in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(3) That the Article 115 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co. "in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co. "which occur in the said causes.)

(4) That the draft agreement annexed as schedule A, to the said Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the name of "Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy" in place of the words "W. T. Halai" wherever it occurs in the said draft agreement and by substituting the words "Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co. "In place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halia & Co. where they occur in the said draft and by deleting the words "in consideration of the firm of Pilani Wadia Halai & Co. having promoted and brought about the formation of the said Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd (which occur in line 9 of the said agreement.

(5) The Board is hereby authorised on behalf of the company to execute the agreement so amended in favour of Messrs. Huseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1920.

By Order Of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.
Agents.
6048.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office Sleater Road, Grant Road, (adjoining Mill Premises) on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1920.
II. To Declare a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board.
IV. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th November 1920 to MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Per Pro. ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
N. DWARKADAS,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October, 1920.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be paid on and after Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1920, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).
6659

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING is the list of candidates nominated for the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. The symbol alloted to each candidate is shown against his name.

NON-MAHOMEDAN SOUTH.
A. C. & D. WARDS.

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Symbol.
1.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar	Tiger.
2.	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia	Horse.
3.	Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji	Sword.
4.	Mr. Nanoji Manekji Dumasia	Flag.
5.	Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya	Cart.
6.	Dr. Cajeton Fernandes	Hand.
7.	Mr. H. P. Mody	Elephant.
8.	Mr. Accacio Cabriel Viegas	Scales.

NON-MAHOMEDAN NORTH.
B. E. F. & G. WARDS.

1.	Dr. Shiavax Sorabji Batliwala	Tiger.
2.	Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole	Horse.
3.	Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya	Sword.
4.	Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve	Flag.
5.	Mr. Peter Rodrigues	Cart.
6.	Mr. Harischandra Larman Kowly	Hand.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer & Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1920. 6145

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1922 of the wagons detailed below:—

5'—6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
1200 of type A1 length 21' 0".
800 of type A2 length 24' 6".
200 of type A3 length 27' 7".
5' 6" GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type C1 length 19' 6".
200 of type C2 length 23' 0".
50 of type C3 length 26' 0".
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
100 of type MA1 length 18' 0"
100 of type MA2 length 20' 0"
100 of type MA3 length 21' 6".
METRE GAUGE—OPEN.
50 of type MC1 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC2 length 20' 0".
50 of type MC3 length 18' 0".
50 of type MC4 length 20' 0".

The types quoted are those of the I.R.C.A. standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Railway Board, Simla; also copies of the drawings on payment of Re. one per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.
6091

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 20th Nov. 1920.
6122

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH DIBIDEND as sanctioned by the General Meeting held on the 25th October, 1920, will be paid on and after the 15th November, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 25th October, 1920.

Owing to the Postal strike Dividend Warrants will not be posted to shareholders in Bombay, who are requested to take delivery of the same from the Company's Office on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
6142

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Sleater Road, Grant Road, on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 3-40 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolution will be submitted for consideration and for being passed.

RESOLUTION.

The clause 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following be substituted in place thereof:—

"The qualification of a Director of the Company shall at the time of his appointment and thenceforth during his continuance in office, be holding five shares at the least in his own right and the remuneration of a Director shall be Rupees fifty (and that of the Chairman Rupees Seventy-five) for every meeting of the Directors, attended by him."

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as special resolution at the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened hereafter.

For ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALJEE & CO.,
N. DWARKADAS
Agents.
6121
Bombay, 29th October, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHUBHAI NAGARDAS has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned several plots of vacant lands to our clients free from all incumbrances. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said several plots of vacant lands or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, easement, incumbrance, possession trust, succession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void and waived, and the properties will be transferred in the names of the purchaser.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those several pieces or parcels or vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Kanjoor, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana; the area and the Survey Nos. whereof are as under:—

PLOT NO 1:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 12, containing by admeasurement 2½ gunthas, which is bounded on the North and East by the land of Zujya Antone Quini and on the South by the land of Hari Rama Powar and on the West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 12, containing by admeasurement 9 gunthas and bounded on the North and East by the land of Zujya Antone Quini and on the South by the land of Khot and Hari Rama Powar, and on the West by the land of Hari Rama Powar.

PLOT NO. 3:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 17, containing by admeasurement 2 gunthas and bounded on the East and North by the land of Hari Rama Powar, on the South by the land of Khot, and on the West by the land of Zujya Antone Quini.

PLOT NO. 4:—All that piece of parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 19, containing by admeasurement 10½ gunthas and bounded on the North by the land of Shapurji Meherwanji, Parsi, and on the East by the land of Halya Varjya Bhoir and Zujya Antone Quini, on the South by the land of Halya Varjya and on the West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 5:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 21, containing by admeasurement 1¼ gunthas and bounded on the North and South by the land of Haiya Varjya and on the East and West by the land of Zujya Antone Quini.

PLOT NO. 6:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 22, containing by admeasurement 4 gunthas and bounded on the North by the land of Shapurji Merwanji, Parsi, on the East by the land of Zujya Antone Quini, on the South and West by the land of Halya Varjya Bhoir.

PLOT NO. 7:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 7¼ gunthas and bounded on the North by the land of Khot of Bhandoop, on the East and South by the land of Zujya Antone Quini and Jamnabai Dhanji.

PLOT NO. 8:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 3, containing by admeasurement 15½ gunthas and bounded on the North by the land of Zujya Antone Quini and Jamnabai Dhanaji, on the East and South by the land of Hari Rama Powar, and on the West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 9:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 3½ gunthas and bounded on the North, South and East by the land of Zujya Antone Quini.

PLOT NO. 10:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 7, containing by admeasurement 2 gunthas and bounded on the North and East by the land of Zujya Antone Quini and on the South and West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 11:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 9, containing by admeasurement 3½ gunthas and bounded on the North by the land of Zujya Antone, and Pot Nos. 1 and 3, on the East by the land of Khot and on the South by the land of Zujya Antone and Jamni Ayal Dhanaji and on the West by the land of Jamni Ayal Dhanaji.

PLOT NO. 12:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land bearing Survey No. 171, Pot No. 10, containing by admeasurement 6½ gunthas and bounded on the North and West by the land of Jamni Dhanaji and on the South and West by the land of Khot.

All that several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Kanjoor, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and which are known by the name of Ghosal or Ghanesakhar, having the assessment of Rs. 5-11-2.

PLOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land and bounded on the North by the land of Burjorji, Parsi, on the East by the Khajan land of Khot, on the South by the land of Hari Rama Powar, and on the West by the land of Halya Varjya Bhoir and Jamni Dhanaji Patil.

PLOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, bounded on the North, East, South and West by the land of Hari Rama Powar.

PLOT NO. 3:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, bounded on the North and West by the land of Hari Rama Powar, on the East by the land of Jamni Dhanaji Patil and on the West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 4:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, bounded on the North and West by the land of Hari Rama Powar, on the East by the land of Khot and on the South by the land of Jamni Dhanaji Patil.

PLOT NO. 5:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, bounded on the North and East and on the West by the land of Jamni Dhanaji Patil and on the West by the land of Khot.

PLOT NO. 6:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, bounded on the North and South by the land of Halya Varjya Bhoir and on the East and West by the land of Jamni Dhanaji Jadhav.

CONSOLIDATED DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED SEVERAL PLOTS.

All those several pieces or plots of land situate, lying and being at Kanjoor, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 171, Pot Nos. 1 to 10, 12, 13 and 17 to 20, and which are known by the name of Ghonaskhar and containing by admeasurement 15,700 square yards or thereabouts, which are bounded on the North by the property of a Parsi, on the South by the property of Khot, on the East by the salt panes and on the West by a public road.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1920.

DASTOOR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6240

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned freehold property from Messrs. TAHIA bin MAHOMED TAHIA and MAHOMED SHARIF ABDUL KARIM, joint receivers of the estate of Bodrun bi Abdulla bin Tahia appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Chancery at Bombay in suit No. 2910 of 1919 free from all incumbrances. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, easement, incumbrance, possession, trust, succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as null and void and waived, and the property will be transferred in the name of the purchaser in the records of the Bombay Municipality and the Trustees for the city of Bombay.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate and lying on the Santhurst Road (only east of the Beary in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an area of three hundred and nine-nine square yards or thereabouts bearing No. 87 registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 3697 with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2417 (1). Street No. 963 to 973 and 973A (old numbers inclusive) and bounded on or towards the East by Plots Nos. 44 and 45 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Dorabji Dos. boat Memonwada Road, on or towards the North Bhiwandiwalla, on or towards the West partly by the property in the occupation of Sitaram Keshav Bole and others Trustees and Managers of the Maruti Temple Old Nagpada and partly by plots Nos. 44 and 45 of the said estate and on or towards the South partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Joosab Habib Mistry and partly by property in the tenure and occupation of Abdulla Hussein and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the deceased Badran bin Abdulla Yahia.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1920.

DASTOOR & CO.
6241 Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned freehold property from MANILAL NAGARDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be made completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Kalbadevi Road, in the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 576/9 sqare yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. C/595 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/101 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1862 and Street No. 76.1 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalkadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Madhavji Thakersey, on or towards the North by the property of Monghibai, widow of Ranchhoddas Bhatt and on or towards the South by Popatwadi Lane.

Dated this 13th day of November 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM MADON & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6231.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Memon Wawood Moti at his shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vallabhdas Ramji and Co., Faramwala.

Ex. S. S. "Dongra."

W S, H J H J Bombay Superior made in Java—250 bags Java Sugar.

TO DECORATE YOUR BUNGALOWS.

AUCTION SALE of a Select Consignment of Italian Marble Statues, Bronze Figures, Electric Chendeliers, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Show Room of Mr. B. A. Mistry at Dean Lane, Hummum Street, Fort, large and valuable select consignment of very rich Italian Marble Statues, broze figures, electric chendeliers, marble pillars, solid marble vases, marble ink stands, fitted with electric lights, very rich electric light lamps, life-size solid marble figures, large and small fountains, table ornaments, rich velvet piled carpets, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES COTTON SHIKARI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali at Champa Gali Mulji Jitha Market by order of Memon Cassum Abdul Rehman and on account and at the risk of Thaker Haridas Rufi.

2 Bales Cotton Shikari 53 in 54 in of the office of Khan and Khan.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
50, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3509.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of valuable diamond, ruby and pearl jewellery, electroplatedware by Reed and Barton, Chinese and Cutch work silver ware, silver and gold metal watches, glass show cases, English glass showcase, large size safes, electric fans and lights etc. of the well known jewellers Messrs. D. Manekji Sherwanji and Co. who are closing their business as the building is to be demolished at their shop in Churchgate Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 18th and Friday the 19th day of November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET, VAD GADI, MANDVIE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Doongersey Nagji and Bai Premabai, the Executor and Executrix of the Will of Khairaj Nagji, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree dated the 29th day of November, 1919, in Suit No. 3160 of 1919, the following landed property, viz.:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground standing adjoining to each other and now formed into one piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and between De Souza Street and Ramonbar wada 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2500 square yards of thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1250 and 6166, New Nos. 7044 and 6166, Old Survey Nos. 305 and 312 and New Survey Nos. 2202 and 250 and in Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1772 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said De Souza Street, partly by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Ramchandra Pandurang, on or towards the West by the said Ramonbar wada Second Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Jivabai, on or towards the South by the property of Kathatay Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Ramdar and Chotoomal, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office on Elphin Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Sunny House", Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, dumb waiters, meatsafes rich glass, porcelain and waiters, plateware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite; handsome cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich table ornaments, vases, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, pianola with records, single and double bedsteads mirror and plain door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bed room chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, roll top office table phonograph with records, sewing machine, lenoliam matting, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of T. GILLESPIE Esqr. and others catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of all the undivided one-sixth share, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in Assets belonging to the Partnership Firm of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and consisting inter alia of the tent and leather Factories at Sion and the Matheran Steam Tramway Company together with their machinery, plants, stock-in-trade and outstandings and engines and boilers, erections, rails and trade machinery and also of immoveable properties.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of mortgage dated 5th day of May, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the said one-sixth Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the properties specified in the said deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq. and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill house and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Hamport Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 25,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 93, 101 and 105, 12A, 14A and 15A, New Nos. B and C, and D, 14235, 14235A, 14236 and 14301, and D, 14235, 14300 and 14301, New Survey Nos. 15, 2300, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H, 2/15, situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Cart formerly known as Bhoiwada and formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Cart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Cart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14235, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJI & Co.—(Contd.)

Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said piece of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay, in the registration sub-District of Bombay, in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 4,250 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14235, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN FIRST CLASS MARBLE STATUARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Nov. 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms a choice collection of Italian Statuary representing Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer: Group of playing children on green marble column, the children and dog on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl" and "Poetry" for electrical fittings, large Lyons and Sphynix, Neptune, Vanity, Pairs of Cups and Urns for Cakes, Birds baths, Fountain, Benches, Tables Statues representing Motherhood, The Nail Beating, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects, besides white and coloured columns.

The above are works of High Class art and are suitable for large city and country houses and parks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD BYCULLA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the owner sell by Public Auction on Thursday, 18th November 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 780 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3/55 (D) and Street No. 5B and bounded on or towards the East by the property of J. B. MacBeth on or towards the West by the property of Nanjee Dwarkadas on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rehman Jiskar and others and on or towards the South by the private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the Owner at their office 1 Bell Lower Fort Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneer.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3059.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th November 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Port Trust Transit Shed No. 5 Prince's and Victoria Docks (known as Jetty Sheds) by order of the Consignees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Abdool Rehman Shirazi and Son the following goods: landed ex s. s. "ANGELIA."

300 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar

A deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th November 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Essences; whisky; boot protectors; yarn; velvet pieces; coal tar; trunk; cotton piecegoods; iron chain; steel hoops; China clay; biscuit dry colour; rubber tyre; wheel; lime cream; tins; hose; toilet soap; medicine; arc lowers; spelters; confectionery; machinery, lorries; crat , rice; cable; surgical instruments; iron; knives; glassware; matches; c. steel; bars; galvd. corr. sheets; hoop iron, iron pipe; marble tiles; beer; anvils; truss, tins; cigarettes; provisions; toys; porcelain; cheese; iron sheets; wine; cherry brandy; chemicals etc: 2 cases auto parts.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on SATURDAY the 27th November 1920 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

200 bags Gram dall ex Buchuchuto Carnac Bridge Inv 2 E R 45165 of 10-6-20 consigned to Padamsi, Passoo to self.

200 bags wheat forming part of 250 bags booked ex Meerutmandi to Carnac Brideg Inv 40 RR 49456 of 14-5-20 consigned to Messrs. Ratharamen Lachmandas.

Unclaimed bags of wheat; gram; linseed; gram dall; goowar; rice; ghee empty cooks; iron sheets; piecegoods; twist; woolseeds, coal; cotton; grain sweepings etc etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due to the Railway can be seen at any of the good sheds at Carnac Bridge Station

AUCTION SALE OF 835 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1920, at 3-60 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the mill, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following goods:—

325 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 48in. by 70in. by 1½ lbs., each Bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1920.

FRESH STOCK

Received of. Primus and Optens Stove Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, crite rion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stove Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Postwalla & Co,
275, Hornby Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 KEGS OF ROSE NAILS "M" CROWN.

Under instructions from D. J. Misre and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. D. Ibrahimji and Co. trading at C. P. Tank Road Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell the following lot of Nails on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort.

250 Kegs Rose Nails "M" Crown.

1 cwt nett shipped per s.s. Kanda marked D. D. L./100

Sizes 2" 2½" 3" 4" 3½" 5" 6" 7" 8" 9".

Kegs 15 50 50 15 25 25 15 5.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale

Auction sale of very valuable vacant piece of land in front of the Gorbandar Road Ville Parle.

Under instructions from the surviving Executors of late Sheth Jehangir Rustamji Modi, (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the abovementioned valuable property at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

The whole of the piece or parcel of the vacant land, situate on the front of Gorbandar Road, Ville Parle and on the east of the road from Bandra to Andheri, as by a recent admeasurement seven thousand six hundred and sixty (7,660) square yards or thereabouts and as registered by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 101, Lot Nos. 20-21-24-29-33-34 and which piece of land is entered under the Records of Right Entry No. 2350 and belongs to Messrs. Rustamji Hormusji Modi and Hormusji Kooverji Modi, the living executors of late Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Modi's will.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Meherwanji Kolah and Co., 14K, Dummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT PALLI HILL BANDRA

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, Chesterfield drawing room suit, very rich ivory inlaid tables, dining table chairs, lamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from R. Lindsay. Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). at Palli Hill, Bandra. next to Mr. Moore's Bungalow, the following furniture consisting of rich sideboards, Chesterfield drawing room suite, very rich artistically carved inlaid tables, hall lamps. piano stool. dining table. and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door and plain almirahs lady's writing table, low chairs, teapoys, cane chairs. washhand table. sliding and bracket hall lamps, artistic pictures cane settees boot racks, kitchen utensils, gas lamp etc. etc.

The property of R. Lindsay, Esqr. Chief Accountant, Bank of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay. 15th November. 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of the remaining furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Kazrani by order of the Receiver will be resumed this afternoon at 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Somerset Cottage", Warden Road, Cumballa Hill. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by John Roberts and others, Bran new very handsome Kashmir walnut wood, suite consisting of sideboard, side table dumbwaiter arm, dining room chairs all highly and artistically carved two sets of Kashmir carved stand with carved wooden trays, some platedware crockery and glass ware, engravings and pictures, and a collection of choice ferns plants, etc. etc. the property of James P. Chrystal, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay. 15th November. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

STILL GOING STRONG

Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge

OUR THIRD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

To-night! Monday Nov. 15th To-night!

When a Reherche Programme consisting of all the Gems of the Circus Repertoire will be given.

"RAJAH"

The Country Bred Arab, purchased during on last visit to Bombay—has been carefully trained for the HAUT E'COLE by COL FILLIS' will appear mounted by MISS DAISY COOKE.

THE GREAT CLIQUETS
In their classical Statue Act.

HAJI ALI.
The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, in new dhovel Swallowing Feats.

NEW PONY ACTS!
NEW CLOWN ENTREES!
Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.

Matenees Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m
Children Half price to Matenees only
POPULAR PRICES
Booking at Rose & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

OUR GREAT BICYCLE PRIZE!

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

The Great Bicycle Prize announced by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers to their Patrons at the GLOBE CINEMA during the past Diwali Week was drawn on Friday last in the 7 p.m. Show, and

No. 1298.
(FIRST CLASS).

is the lucky Ticket. The holder of the counterpart of this Ticket is requested to call in at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Offices, Govardhan Building, Churney Road, and claim his prize.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

MADAN THEATRE Ld. have the pleasure to announce that they have obtained the entirely new copy of

THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

"QUO VADIS?"
"QUO VADIS?"
"QUO VADIS?"

This remarkable film vost £30,000 to produce 5000 Artists, 500 Horses, 50 Lions requisitioned to make up the cast.

8 REELS 2 HOURS' PROGRAMME!!

THE EMPIRE

To-Day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Delightful Pretty and Vivacious

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

A CROOK PLAY THAT IS DIFFERENT

NORMA TALMADGE

in the Triumph of her Artistic Career

"PATHE GAZETTE"

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA
The largest and finest Theatre Orchestra in INDIA.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE SOLDIER HERO
THE SUPERMAN OF THE SCREEN

Maciste
Maciste

In the most startling Drama

"The Helping Hand"

is quite unlike any other Drama ever produced. MACISTE himself as an Actor playing a fine part. MACISTE is known as a strong man, he is strong both as an actor and as a man. In this Drama he goes through a series of amazing adventures which no synopsis of the film could adequately describe.

Bombay's Popular Picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

tram terminus GIRGAUM
presents

A. K. D. & Brothers Super Production

THE DESERTMAN

featuring the popular screen star

WILLIAM S. HART

The scenes in this picture are such that you cannot forget. Scenes of exquisite pathos and yet of overwhelming dramatic strength will haunt your memory always.

NEXT WEEK

A VITAGRAPH Serial of Action

THE INVISIBLE HAND

featuring the World famous actor

ANTONIO MORENO

in a Smashing Serial that satisfies popular demand for a mystery and dectective story.

A TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME.

Art Acord and Mildred Moore in the

"MOONRIDERS"

and

HARRY CAREY

in the Universal Special Attraction

"The Ace of the Saddle"

The movie western, loaded with thrills and hair-raising escapades, where gun play and dark deeds filled the film from the first to the last flicker, has given place to the play that has some reason for its existence, some logical basis for its action and still, withal, retains the everlasting thrill.

THIS WEEK at the

Cinema Precious
(GRANT ROAD TRAM-TERMINUS),

Four shows To-night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The great success of the popular picture bill

FOX Production in 5 parts

"The Price of New York."

POOR BOY, RICH BOY.

Who has the chance in the Army that will fight to make the world safe for democracy? This poor lad not only won his spurs but he captured the idle rich boy's sweet-heart, after battles in trenches.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"THE WISH-BONE"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8 Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS
present

THE BEAUTIFUL AND WORLD FAMOUS

Constance Collier

IN

"BLEAK HOUSE"

(6 reels—6,000 feet)

Adapted from the Famous Novel of the Greatest Master Mind in Fiction.

CHARLES DICKENS

"BLEAK HOUSE" has had an immense vogue, both in this and other countries. Charles Dickens himself—the author of the novel—said that he believed "he had never had so many readers as in this book" The course of events since those words were written more than confirms the great writer's conviction.

"BLEAK HOUSE"

ONE OF CHARLES DICKEN'S MOST POWERFUL NOVELS.

For the picture version of the novel the story of Lady Dedlock the most dramatic of all the tales embedded in the book—has been chosen, the part of Lady Dedlock being taken by Miss CONSTANCE COLLIER

The filming of the great story adds another most interesting chapter to the history of "BLEAK HOUSE"

TO-NIGHT!—THIS WEEK!

The Programme includes a one-reel comedy "Her Rustic Romeo" and the Latest Illustrated Gazette of the war. Topical Budget No. 473.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
present

The most mystifying and the most sensational of serials

"Screaming Shadow"

(30,000 feet)—(15 Episodes)

Absolutely the greatest and the most sensational, undoubtedly the most unusual and the most thrilling, serial ever produced, featuring the world-renowned, internationally famous Stars:

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber

One Continuous Feast of Sensation, Thrills, Action, Mistery, Romance!

"The Screaming Shadow"

(30,000 feet)—15 Episodes.)

It tells the secret of eternal youth Would you like to learn to live for ever? Does the Supernatural awe or mystify you? Can a shadow scream?

Crowded with more Thrills, Swifter Action and Deeper Mystery than ever before found in a Serial!!

First 3 Episodes-6,000 feet—this Week.

Programme includes: A Screaming (1 reel) Comedy: "Over the Garden Wall" and the latest Topical Budget.

See this MILLION-DOLLAR PHOTO-WONDER with Bated Breath!

It is a tale that will grip the interest from the first flash. It is an unique photo-play that will mystify, stupify, electrify YOU!

Four shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13.

S S Coconada, Grace, Busreh.
S S Scindia, Collie, Liverpool.
S S Kandy, Hall, Busreh.
S S Moora, Mann, Middlesborough.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.

S S Rheinfels, Brown, London.
S S Soudan, Brooks, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S S Merkara, Manley, Karachi.
S S Chakla, Terry, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Agra for Colombo.
Steamer Ocean Monarch for Hull, etc.
Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Nairobi for Calicut, etc.
Steamer Karachi for Calicut, etc,
Steamer Sutlej for Rangoon, etc.
Steamer Sutlamia for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mergheb for Liverpool, etc.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Coconada, 2162 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 160 passengers.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3246 tons, Captain A Collie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 84 passengers.

S S Kandy:—The steamer Kandy, 3084 tons, Captain J C Hall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Moora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Moora, 3163 tons, Captain C E Mann, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Middlesborough, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 129 passengers.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Merkara, 3195 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A J Terry, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Rheinfels:—The W and A Graham C steamer Rheinfels, 3529 tons, Captain D Brown, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The B I S N Co's steamer Soudan, 4217 tons, Captain Brooks, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—200 cwts sashewnut, M Jaherbhoy; 35 cwts chutney, F Nawrojee; 426 cwts khismiss, S Gordhan and Sons; 365 cwts raisins, N Manilal and Co; 3005 cwts groundnut, Childs and Joseph.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Hamburg:—2000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—250 cwts kismiss, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Ocean Monarch for Hull:—1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Ocean Monarch for Dunkirk:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Hongkong:—64 cwts rheio horns, C Jesraj; 24 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N M Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—1600 bales cottonn Toyo Menka Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 1500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Hukumchand Rambhagat and Co; 2000 bales cotton, N M Kabushi Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Lanka from Badgara, Agents East India S N Co Ltd:—924 bags copra, 70 bags dry cocoanuts, 228 bags moist cocoanuts, 47 bags pepper.

S S Chakla from Basra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—250 cases dates, 300 baskets wet dates.

S S Camillo from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, Bombay:—189685 gallons kerosine oil, 467 casks lubricating oil.

S S Kumari Humi from Calicut, Agents East India S N Co Ltd:—427 bags cocoanuts, 977 bags groundnuts, 73 bags moist cocoanuts, 40 baskets fresh ginger, 18 baskets wet ginger, 99 bags sweet potatoes, 264 bags dry cocoanuts.

S S Gretton from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6511 tons coal.

S S Mansang from Basra, Agents A Nemazee:—4 cases 826 bundles 5250 baskets 80 packages dates, 763 bags dry dates, 26 bags tobacco, 191 bags almonds, 52 bags karnels, 209 bags gum.

S S Burma Maru from Yokohama, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—574 bales 8 cases cotton yarn, 256 cases printing paper, 103 cases spun silk yarn, 102 cases clocks, 100 bags green tea, 2 cases woollen goods, 14 cases cotton goods, 196 cases glassware, 10 cases porcelain, 2 cases cigarettes, 1052 bags sago flour, 176 bags coffee.

S S Heloios from Mauritius, Agents James Finlay and Co:—34381 bags sugar.

S S Warala from Basra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—25 bundles saddles, 83 cases bolts and nuts.

S S Alesia from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6320 tons coal.

S S Heiwa Maru from Moulmein, Agents Bird and Company:—650 pieces teak square, 14124 pieces 540 bundles teak scantling.

N. S. MISTRY & Co

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour

English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.

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For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 25 and 40

LADIES STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 80

Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

BONA-FIDE CLEARANCE SALE.

OWNER CLOSING BUSINESS SHORTLY.

The Public of Bombay will be pleased to hear that we are disposing of our large stock of

Toys, Dolls, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Perambulators, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

at a time when every one is in need of Dolls and Presentation Articles for the forthcoming Christmas.

We are not only selling at **COST PRICE**, but even at a **SACRIFICE** in order to vacate our present premises as early as possible.

We invite our customers and the general public to come and see for themselves the display of articles and select their requirements.

Never an opportunity will occur again at this particular time of the Season.

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BETHLEHEM
PNEUMATIC
SHOCK ABSORBERS.

Signifies the employment of the elastic properties of air. As applied to the Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber, it represents a stage of development and progress in shock-absorber construction insuring greater comfort, safety, economy, and satisfaction in automobiling never before known.

Appreciating the unequalled resiliency and elasticity of air as demonstrated by its efficiency in tires, our engineers, accomplished the heretofore impossible by utilizing air as the basic principle of the Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber, and utilizing it in a manner so simple as to enable us to put the price of these absorbers within the reach of every automobile owner.

The Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber is a compressed air cushion. It consists of a steel cylinder in which an air pump having been set in action by an impulse spring gives air pressure which is automatically maintained by the up-and-down movement of the car as it passes over ruts and bumps

The Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber gives one air cushion to take up the rebound. These air cushions take up the jolts and smooth out the road, saving the springs of the car by permitting them to act only when spring action is necessary. The driver is given a feeling of thorough steadiness and security, because the Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber eliminates all car-racking and spring-buckling lurch—not only the straightaway shocks and rebounds, but the annoying and dangerous side aways. Greater speed is thus possible with safety; tire pounding is eliminated; and the motor freed from unnecessary jars.

The Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber is simple in construction. So long as nature supplies us with air the Bethlehem Pneumatic Shock Absorber must work. It has no constantly used springs to crystallize. It is quickly and conveniently applied

Price Rs. 120 per set of 4.

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Weak Chests	Bronchitis
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Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 19. Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

November 13th.

Our Market for ready cotton continues to be steady but inquiry is limited for fine cotton only while ordinary quality is neglected yesterday about 3,000 Bales are reported to have changed hands. The total stock in balance in Bombay including dealers, Millwalas and exporters is estimated @ about 11,57,216 Bales as shown by cotton contracts Board last report dated 12th Nov. 1920.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Nov 1920.

[illegible]	3,100	bales
Wheat	2,000	bags
Linseed	660	"
Rape, etc	200	"
Sarjalyseed		
Cottonseed	20	"
Jowari	167	"
[illegible]	1,450	"
[illegible]	17,114	"
[illegible]		
[illegible]	1,296	"
[illegible]	Nil	
[illegible]	90	"
[illegible]	5,048	"
[illegible]	Nil	
[illegible]	61	"
[illegible]	9,440	"
[illegible]	1,400	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 13th, 1920

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 0 0
Bank Demand	1 0 0
Bank Acceptance 30d/s.	1 0 0
Bill Demand	400
American Dollars	401
Hongkong	382½
Shanghai	3-5
Japan	176½
Singapore	140½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Nov. 13th

[illegible]	1 0
[illegible]	0 15 0
[illegible]	1 0 0
[illegible]	0 14 0
[illegible]	1 7 0
[illegible]	1 3 0

METAL.

Nov. 13th 1920.

[illegible]	68	4 6
[illegible]	80	4 0
[illegible]	83	4 0
[illegible]	16	0 0
[illegible]	6	0 0
[illegible]	80	4 0

COPPER RATES.

Nov 13th 1920

[illegible]	76	6 0
[illegible]	81	4 0
[illegible]	81	4 0
[illegible]	80	0 0
[illegible]	82	0 0
[illegible]	85	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	85	0 0
[illegible]	85	0 0
[illegible]	33	0 0
[illegible]	80	0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Association Rates.

Bombay Nov 13th 1920 6 p.m.

[illegible]	66	6 0
[illegible]	66	3 0
[illegible]	65	3 0
[illegible]	14	12 0
[illegible]	14	14 0
[illegible]	14	15 0
[illegible]	12	4 0
[illegible]	14	4 0
[illegible]	82	0 0
[illegible]	83	3 0
[illegible]	76	0 0
[illegible]	70	0 0
[illegible]	15	3 0
[illegible]	80	0 0
[illegible]	6	4 0
[illegible]	40	0 0
[illegible]	81	0 0

Wheat easy	3 0 3
Linseed dull	15 0 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	April	15 1920
France	5	per cent	April	8 1920
Germany	5	per cent	June	28 1920
Russia	6	per cent	July	23 1920
Italy	5	per cent	Nov	11 1920
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July	1 1920
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug.	20 1920
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April	15 1920
Sweden	7	per cent	April	6 1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct.	20 1920
India, Bombay	8	per cent	Nov	12 1920
India, Bengal	9	per cent	Nov	4 1920
India, Madras	7	per cent	Nov	10 1920

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Bar Gold ready	Rs. 26-6
Bar Silver ready	Rs. 112

EXCHANGE.

T T on London	1-8 1-8
D D on London	1-8 3-16
3 M-st D. A.	1-9
D D on Paris	Frc 473
3 M-st D.A.	,, 510
T T on Japan	Rs 175
60 D-st D P	,, 163
American Cross rate	S 3-37 1-2
Paris Cross rate	Frc, 58-30
London Silver spot D.	53-7-8
,, ,, forward D.	53-1-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	per cent	War Loan 77
5½	per cent	War Bonds due 1920-22 99
4	per cent	Conversion Loan 70
4	per cent	Terminable Loan 93
3 1-2	per cent	p a per 50
4	per cent	Port Trust long dated 62
4	per cent	Port Trust short dated 64
4	per cent	Municipal long dated 62
4	per cent	Municipal short dated 64
4	per cent	City Improvement Trust long dated 62
5	per cent	Municipal Taxes 90
5	per cent	Municipal Sanitary 91 1-2 to 93 1-2

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent
Bank of Madras	6 per cent

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Price Rs. 1-8. Liberal Commission to Agents and Trial Orders. Please apply to S. A. SHARMA, DRAM, 60, Hazari Baug, Agra, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 13th November 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.885	inches
Temperature of Air	80.9	degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.	
Dew Point	67.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.646	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	8.1	"
Minimum do.	73.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE ENE,NE,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	118	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water is as Prince's Dock sill.

Day	Date	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	Bombay High Time	Bombay High Depth in feet	Bombay Low Time	Bombay Low Depth in feet
Fri	19	6 15	5 59	11 6	9	11 34	6	5 3	
Sat	20	6 16	5 59	9 5	10	10 40	6	6 3	
Sun	21	6 16	5 58	6		2 4a		3	
Mon	22	6 17	5 58	7 4		3 5		6	
Tue	23	6 17	5 57	8 0		3 35		5	
Wed	24	6 18	5 57	8 1		3 3p		5	
Thu	25	6 18	5 56	9 0		4 11		16	11
Fri	26	6 19	5 56	10 1		4 14a		16	7
Sat	27	6 19	5 55	11 0	11	4 47			11
Sun	28	6 20	5 55	11 58	11	5 21a		17	3
Mon	29	6 20	5 54	12 54	11	5 56		17	11
Tue	30	6 21	5 54	1 50	11	6 31		18	11
Wed	1 Dec	6 21	5 53	2 46	11	7 6		18	11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th Nov. 1920 was 30·156 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·1 / inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1·05 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th November, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Both day and night temperatures are either normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess at Cawnpore. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is above the average at Bikaner; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess at Bhuj and is ither normal or in defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect in the north. Day temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is above normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon, Sholapur and in north Hyderabad and is in slight excess at Belgaum. Day temperature is above the average at Belgaum and Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal at Belgaum, Bijapur and Hyderabad and below it at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Madras coast and in Malabar. Madras has had 4.32in., Negapatam 1.20in., Trivandrum 2.08in. and Colombo 1.25in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula and in the extreme north of the reporting area. Fine clear weather prevails elsewhere.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely to continue over the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th November, 1920:—

The western disturbance which is feeble reached north-west frontier. Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras with a few falls in Malabar.

Madras has had three inches; Pamban two and Nellore one.

A Madras message of November 12 say the Prince of Wales Reception Committee have decided to postpone the question of returning subscriptions and closing the Fun until January next year, and, in the mean time, to place the funds in the Bank. A. P.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

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TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

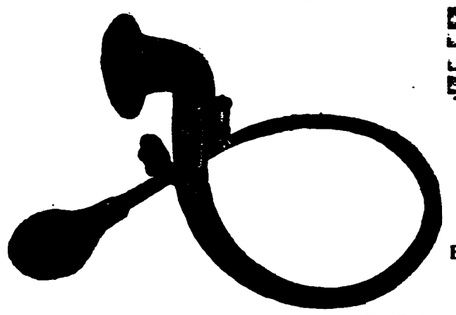
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

"BOA-CONSTRICTOR" HORNS.

These well-known British-made Horns give the deepest and longest note of any horn on the market to-day and are recommended for use on medium and large cars. They are strongly made and besides being handsome in appearance and giving an effective warning—IT IS—

THE HORN THAT SMILES IT!

LUCAS' OIL SIDE LAMPS fn pair. Rs. 110 per pair.



LUCAS' 38T Horns, Nickel, Rs. 110.

LUCAS' 34T Horns, Black & Nickel Rs. 75.

"BOA" HORN, as Sketch. Length over all 47 inches. Bell 5 inches. Fitted with dust cap. Brass: Rs. 75 each, Nickel: Rs. 75 each.

"BOA-CONSTRICTOR" HORN Exact to Sketch. Length over all 68 inches, Bell 8 inches, fitted with dust cap. Brass: Rs. 95 each. Nickel: Rs. 105 each.

Rs. 5,00,000 Accessories under one roof!

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where you can see LOKMANYA reading, turning his face and eyes, lifting his hands to receive the Visitors' Jay-jaykars, etc ! as it in living form.

The artists, Messrs Marathe & Son are awarded Gold Medals by H. H The Gaikwar and the Bhavnagar State and their Excellencies Sir and Lady George Lloyd were so impressed on seeing one of the Artists' Shows recently at Nasik that they were pleased to grant them a best testimonial.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Non-co-operation meeting at Dadar at Kirtikar's Wadi at 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3'40 p.m
Meeting of Wilson College Students Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Bombay Legislative Council Elections, Cruickshank Road, Fort.
The mail steamer "Bongola" with the outward mails of Oct. 25 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

RAJADHYAKSHA—November 12th at his residence "Magesh Building" Bhat-Wadi Road, Girgaon, Mangesh Vishwath Rajadhyaksha of Messrs. Wallace and Co. and father brother of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

NON-COOPERATION MEETING AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Dadar National Association a public meeting will be held at Dadar Kirtekars Wadi to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Ashtamute (Satara), Dr. Vidkar Dr. Sathe and others will speak on Non-Cooperation.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Deccan Merchant's Association will be held to-day at 9 p.m. to ask the members to refrain from voting in the coming Council Election on the 16th Mr. K. B. Joshi will move the resolution.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WILSONIANS.

A public meeting of the Wilson College Students will be held to-day at 6 p.m. in the Marvady Vidyalaya hall to decide the course to be adopted regarding the compulsory Bible teaching at the College. Students of High Schools under similar conditions and past Wilsonians are cordially invited. Some prominent people of Bombay are also expected.

HINDU MUSLIM ENTENTE.

A very interesting and encouraging incident occurred to-day when Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri by chance happened to go to Zavery Bazar when they were joyously hailed by the merchants who in honour of their chance visit contributed to the Khilafat fund a sum of Rs. 2,701 in cash. Such are the most potent and cheerful signs of growing strengthof the Hindu Muslim Entente.

LATE MR MANGESH V. RAJADHYAKSHA.

We regret to announce the death on the 12th, instant, at the age of fifty-seven, of Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, for many years Head Clerk in the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. and the Bombay Co., Ltd., with which his connection extended over 40 years.

His high character and abilities won him the confidence and esteem of his employers, whilst his fairness and open dealings with all member of the Staff, both Indian and European, earned him the gratitude and respect of all those with whom he came in contact: his loss will be deeply felt by those who had experience of his many kindnesses.

His death will also be greatly regretted by the many friends he made outside his office in the course of his long and honourable business career in Bombay.

HINDU MISSIONARY CONGRESS.

It is decided to hold the first session of the Hindu Missionary Congress on the 27th of this month and the following two days, at the Hira Bag Hall, Bombay. Thus—

Saturday, November 27, 5 p.m.. Opening meeting (Public).

Sunday, November 28, 8 a.m. Business Meeting; 3 p.m. Business Meeting; 5 p.m. Lecture Meeting (Public).

Monday, November 29, 8 a.m. Business Meeting; 6-30 p.m. Lecture Meeting (Public).

The business meetings will be for members only. If there is no business for Monday morning, then the business meeting will be converted into a public lecture meeting. It is under contemplation to have actual Initation and Marriage ceremonies, according to the reconstructed ritual, if candidates and parties are available. They will be during the Congress days (on Sunday November 28 possible), and the programme will be altered accordingly. Attendance at public meetings will be free, and the meetings will be open to all without distinction. Members coming as delegates will have to pay no fee.

"THE SANTACRUZ MARKET."

Santa Cruz, Nov. 13.

A public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz was held on Saturday at Viller-Villa, under the presidentship of Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth, to ventilate the grievances of the residents. An emphatic protest was raised against the autocratic permission of the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee to the erection of the Mutton-shop, facing the Vegetables market in direct contravention the orders of the Government thus wounding the feelings of the vegetarians. Furthermore the attitude of Mr. M. W. Pradhan the member of N.A.C. who engineered the erection of the mutton shop in question on his own plot was strongly disapproved.

Reference was made to the reply given by the Government in the local legislative council to a question put by Dr. Fernandes to the effect that the market will be restricted vegetables only. A committee was formed the following gentlemen to represent the matter to the higher authorities:—(1) Mawji Govindji Sheth (President), (2) Dr. M. M. Ghody, (3) Mr. Yusufali, (4) Mr. Behramgor, (5) Mr. H. M. Desai, (6) Mr. H. D. Saheba.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting resents the misguided and arbitrary decision of the Chairman of N.A.C. in connection with the erection of the mutton shop. (2) That this meeting urgently invites the attention of the Bandra Municipality regarding the precarious state of the water-supply in view of scarcity this year. (3) That this meeting having in Santa Cruz is going to be filled up, requests the N. A. C. to postpone the filling up, this year. (4) that this meeting unanimously and emphatically deplores the callous indifference shown by Mr. Pradhan—the member of the N. A. C to the questions of general welfare of the residents.

A vote of thanks to the President and the owner of Viller-villa terminated the meeting.

Of the two candidates, Mr. Shet Ramgopal Hardeo and Mr. J N. Rodrigues for Yeotmal Non-Mahomedan rural constituency for Provincial Legislative Council, the former has withdrawn having accepted Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-cooperation and Mr. J. N. Rodrigues has been declared to have been duly elected.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN VICTORIA AND M. C. C.

INNINGS CLOSE FOR 247.

(Reuter's Cricket Special.)

MELBOURNE. Nov. 12.
Recd. 12 p.m., Nov. 14.

The match between Victoria and M. C. C. began here to-day. The weather was sultry and rain seemed imminent when the Victorian skipper Mayne having won the toss walked to the wicket with Park and faced the bowling of Douglas and Howell. With only five runs on the board Park was caught at the wicket off Howell. (5—1—0).

Mayne and Willis however steadied matters and by attractive cricket the score was taken to 68 before Willis got his leg in front of a straight one from Parkin. (68—2—20).

The new-comer was Vernon Ransford the famous left-hander but he was out to a catch by Woolley without a run being added. (63—3—0).

The next two wickets only realised nine runs and lunch was taken with the score 102 for 5. With the fall of the sixth wicket at 105 Lampard and Liddicut became associated and a great partnership ensued both batsmen hitting freely. Lampard the old A. I. F. player being especially aggressive. With the score at 210 for 6, rain interrupted play for half an hour. When play was resumed Lampard and Liddicut continued to bat freely and the partnership continued until 247, having realised 142 runs. Both batsmen were accorded ovation. The remaining batsmen gave little trouble and the innings closed for 247.

Hobbs and Russell scored 24 without loss before stumps were drawn.

Bowling for M. C. C. Parkin had four wickets for 58, Woolley 3 for 26, Howell 2 for 70, Fender 1 for 49 and Douglas 0 for 62.

Scores:—

VICTORIA.

First Innings.

Mayne b Parkin	43
Park c Dolphin b Howell	0
Willis b-w b Parkin	20
Ransford c Woolley b Parkin	0
Ryder c Dolphin b Fender	8
Moyes c Hendren b Parkin	19
Lampard c Parkin b Woolley	111
Liddicut hit wicket b Woolley	56
McDonald b Dolphin b Woolley	8
Ellis c Rhodes b Howell	2
Mullet not out	1
Extras	6
Total	274

M. C. C.

Hobbs not out	11
Russell not out	13
Total for no wickets	24

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. DEFEAT BOMBAY GYM.

BRILLIANT CENTURY BY SHROFF.

The Hindu Gymkhana inflicted a severe defeat on the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday by a margin of over an innings. Overnight the Hindu Gymkhana had disposed of their opponents for a poor 126 and going in to bat yesterday they hit up a big total of 286 for 9 wickets before declaring. The Bombay Gymkhana then went in a second time but fared no better than in their first attempt being sent back for only 79. This left the Hindu Gymkhana the victors, as stated above by a very handsome margin The visitors owed their victory mainly to a splendid bowling performance by S. M. Joshi and a brilliant innings by M. G. Shroff. The famous Hindu bowler was deadly effective yesterday and was principally responsible for the downfall of the home side in their second innings, claiming 6 victims at a cost of only a little over an equal number of runs. The brilliant innings of 122 by Shroff materially helped the visitors to win their victory. He played dashing game, hitting no less than eighteen 4's in the course of his innings. It was a capital exhibition of hard hitting and his strokes were loudly cheered. D. B. Deodher contributed 46, the next highest score on the side making some very pretty strokes.

The home side gave a very sorry exhibition of batting in their second innings which could realise only 79. K. H. Robatham played well for his 24 and Major E. Haughton and Major R. H. Crake contributed 19 and 17 respectively but the rest failed altogether against the visitors' bowling, the last five wickets adding only 24. In the bowling department, Murray mowled with good effect, securing the fine analysis of 6 wickets for 78 runs, Robatham taking 2 wickets for 55.

ISLAM GYM. DRAW WITH DR. KANGA'S XI.

FINE INNINGS BY GANDHI.

S. N. Gandhi's fine innings of 111 for Dr. H. D. Kanga's XI against the Islam Gymkana was the principal feature of the interesting two-day fixture between the two teams which resulted in a draw yesterday. He is one of the most cool-headed players among the Parsis and yesterday he played an excellent game, meeting the Gymkhana attack with fine confidence and contributing 111, which included fourteen 4's.

Overnight the Islam Gymkhana had made 144, to which Dr. Kanga's XI replied yesterday with 301 for 5 wickets when they declined. The Gymkhana then going into bat a second time had lost 4 wickets for only 42 when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw.

Beyond the excellent innings of Gandhi, there was nothing noteworthy in yesterday's game, though mention must be made of a couple of well-played innings by H. Vajifdar and S. M. Chothia, who contributed 40 and 28 (not out) respectively.

LIVERPOOL CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cup was run today and resulted as follows:—

Square Measure	1
Orsan	2
Polichinelle	3

Thirteen ran. Won by threequarters length and threequarters of length.

Betting:—15 to 8 against Square Measure. 100 to 6 against Orsan and 33 to against Polichinelle.

TOLLYGUNGE CLUB RACES.

THIRD MEETING.

EASTERN PLATE:—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Lakhotia's BETTER HOPE, 10-1, Mr. Campbell 1

Mr. Mesmarnah's TOUCHWOOD, 10-8, Mr. Hempson 2

Mr. Smith's LADY JANE, 9-9, Mr. Bill 3

Capt. Manuk's CREDIT, 11-7, Mr. Pollard 4

RUSSA PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Capt. Holt and Mr. Aste's QUALITY, 9-7, Mr. Evers .....

Mr. Mesmarnah's KAPRI, 10-5, Mr. Hempson .....

Mr. Galstaun's GREEN PEARL, 10-4, Mr. Pollard 3

Mr. Huque's PERCHANCE, 11-7, Mr. E. Sayers .....

THE GRANT STAKES (Div. 1).—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Leckie's MARLIN, 10-0, Owner .....

Mr. Galstaun's DARA BAY, 9-7, Mr. Hemanson .....

THE STAYERS JUI-JITSU STAKES:—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Corries TRICOLLAR (plus 50 yds), Owner .....

Mr. Ferguson's BRITISH DOMINIONS (scratch), Mr. Pollard 2

Mr. Page's SILVER BURN (Scratch), Mr. Hill 3

Mr. Tomlinson's MOONSTONE, (plus 20 yds.), Owner 4

THE THRUSTERS' STAKES:—Distance about 1 mile, over 5 flights.

Mr. Heriot's WILD THYME, 9-6, Mr. Rankin 1

Mr. Milton's BILTMORE, 11-3, Mr. Marsh 2

Mr. Tennent's BURDEKIN, 9-8, Mr. Hill .....

THE GIANT STAKES (Div. 2):—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Nawabzada Meerza's SPOOK, 10-7, Mr. H. Carleton 1

Mr. Oxenham's POMMEROY, 9-7, Mr. Leckie .....

Mr. Fordyce Harvey's SHERWOOD ... 3

Mr. Ghose's URMILLA, 10-0, Mr. Edward 4

THE PRESIDENTIAL CUP:—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Radomore's SIR IVA, 9-7, Mr. Crawford 1

Mr. Ever's LEADING GIRL, 9-7, Owner

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WELL-OVER, 11-0, Mr. Sayers ... 3

Mr. Galstaun's KISKIS, 10-11, Mr. Manprice 4

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the first sitting of the Conference in Rajkot City and also to organise an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in connection with the Conference. H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Rajkote has accepted the presidentship of the Exhibition.

For the purpose of giving a final shape to the organisation, it has seemed desirable to call the members of the various Local Committees and other leading men of the province together at Rajkot, and the meeting has been accordingly convened for the 5th and 6th of December next at which.

(1) The dates of the Conference will be decided.

(2) The list of subjects to be discussed befored the Conference will be fixed up.

(3) The constitution of the Reception and other Committees will be determined and

(4) The qualifications of the delegates to the Conference will be settled.

MR. A HOME SEVERS CONNECTION WITH "INDEPENDENT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Mr. Amal Home, who acted a sEditor of the "Tribune" during Martial Law in the Punjab, in the absence of Mr. Kalinath Roy in the jail, and joined the "Independent" as Assistant Editor in April last, with Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, has severed his connection with the paper owing to some differences with the Directors.

TEE STRIKE SITUATION.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PUBLIC.

The strikes are dragging on and there is no knowing when they would end. Complaints are pouring in large numbers from the suffering public but their cry is simply a cry in the wilderness. It has been made clear by the friends of the strikers in a cogent and convincing manner that a little of humanity and reasonableness could have amicably settled the struggle long ago. But it requires no chain of syllogisms to prove that the very will to look to the public comforts had been deplorably wanting. Maintenance of false prestige was and is at the root of all mischief in all countries and among all peoples, and it is perhaps too much to expect the callously indifferent authorities to be free from this curse of all bureaucracies.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

The introduction of postal system in India has been looked upon as one of the rare blessings of the British Government; and that blessing has been denied either partly or completely to the people of this city for an extraordinarily long period. We have heard of bundles of letters floating in the sea and of large numbers of them being delivered at false addresses. Only the sufferers can properly realise the loss even of a single letter. The authorities concerned might glory in the idea that "satisfactory arrangements" have been made; but let them inquire personally and impartially and they will come to know the truth. They would find the postmen newly employed or taken in for temporary services aimlessly wandering in the streets At any rate the term of hardships of the suffering public is not yet over and nobody knows when it will be over.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The authorities are certainly doing their utmost to run as many trams as possible but their difficulties are great and they have not been able to maintain the service fairly. It proves difficult to secure a tram car after 6 in the evening. Only the passengers of these tram cars know how tediously long becomes the journey. The drivers being newly employed are not able to efficiently perform their duty and thus take a long time to reach their destination. But this is one of the many complaints and comparitively an insignificent one The authorities have hardened themselves against all such complaints—no matter how numerous they may be. But there is a class of people in the city at present who might be thanking the tramway authorities from their heart of hearts for they have been able to take full advantage of the scarcity of the tramcars they are the Victoria-wallas. They are asking such prodigious fares which in normal times they would not have dared to demand and been mush less paid.

A FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.

RESULT OF OVER CROWDING.

The irregualar and curtailed tram service was the indirect cause of a fatal accident on Friday evening when Anant Babaji a Hindu Clerk, working in the G. I. P. Railway Offices lost his life.

At an inquest held by the local coroner and a jury on the body of Anant Babaji Seva Teju a hotel servant said that on the 13th instant about 7 p.m. he was in the Tram Shelter at Bori Bunder when a tram-train came from the direction of the General Post Office and stopped there. There were many people trying to enter the cars which were full. Deceased came running and tried to get into the first car but he found it full and then went to the rear of the second car, but could not get in and then went to the front of the rear car and as the car was moving he got on the foot-board and caught hold of the bar when his foot shipped and he lost his hold of the bar and fell down. A wheel went over his left arm. The car was stopped and the deceased was entricated.

Stva's statement was corroborated by Abdul Wali Khan, a barber.

Surgent Parker said he saw the deceased lying injured on the ground near the tram-shelter. He put him in his taxi and took him to the G. T. Hospital, where he was found that he had died on the way.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a tram car from which he fell whilst trying to board it when in motion.

We have received a report of Mr. Baptista's speech at the recent Bombay striker's meeting, but owing to pressure on our space the report of the speech can be given only in our next issue.

DEMAND OF INCREASE AND ULTIMATUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Drivers and firemen of the Calcutta Port Commissioner's Locomotive Department have given an ultimatum that unless they get the same concessions as given in the railways they will suspend work.

STRIKE OF STEVEDORES' WORKMEN END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The strike, among the workmen of Stevedores, which commenced on the 1st instant, ended yesterday and all cargo labourers, numbering about nine thousand, turned up to work.

Salt labourers are expected to resume, today. Workers of the Hooghli Dock of Messrs. Martin and Co. are still idle.

NON-CO-OPERATION THE ONLY SOLUTION.

CONTRIBUTED.

The Cooperationists have evidently felt that the time has come for them to rouse themselves to action if the danger and disaster to the country that will inevitably follow in the wake of the success of the Non-Cooperation movement were to be averted. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas have been addressing audiences at various places to enlist sympathy to their cause by convincing the people that Non-Cooperation spells ruin and Co-operation means greater power to do good to the country. They must have found it weary work to evoke a sympathetic response from the people, for theirs is a lost cause. Greater honour is due to them for their sustaining their ground, like the conscientious objectors during a period of war, when they are discredited on all sides. The wonder is not that there are so many to [illegible] of Non-Cooperation, but that there are still a few to believe in and work for Cooperation. I believe they are in the nature of a divine dispensation that opposition might rouse the Non-Cooperationists to more vigorous action. Otherwise, it is not possible to comprehend how anyone can believe in good resulting from "co-operating" with the Government, knowing what the long years of "Cooperation" have brought us.

A "new chapter"

"But", say the Cooperationists, "the years ahead are going to unfold a new chapter in our history. The new Montagu-Chelmsford scheme has placed the right to vote in the hands of a far larger number of people; the elected members in the Legislative Assembly are in a majority; Indian ministers are there to see that the interests of the country are safeguarded; the departments of Education, Sanitation, etc., are entrusted to Indians, etc." Such arguments do not any longer carry conviction. We are effectively disillusioned about the willingness of the Government to give us a helping hand in our onward march, unless they are compelled to and we do not think that sweet reasonableness, convincing arguments and even greater majority in the Councils will have the compelling power to wrest anything from the hands of bureaucracy, which it is not minded to give us. The leopard cannot change its spots and it is too much of us to expect a change in the mentality of the Englishman with the advent of the new scheme. The resolution that was passed the other day by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce approving of General Dyer's action gives us a warning reminder, if any were needed, that we need not be in a hurry to revise our opinions about the attitude of Englishmen towards questions that vitally matter to India. And until a change is wrought in the outlook of the Englishman, no lasting good can be effected. The new scheme has no elements in it to bring about this desired change.

What non-cooperation Teaches.

It is this essential want that is being supplied by the Non-Cooperation movement. It is a movement which works for self-respect and national dignity. We do not any longer wish to perpetuate a system which has fostered slavish psychology in us, a system where the bureaucracy will still hold the citadel of power and the well-meaning member in the Assembly will still be in the position of a beggar asking for bread and receiving, as of yore, only a sugared stone. We want an intensely national movement, a movement which will make us respect, love and adopt everything Indian; a movement which will be an effective check to the lure of the Councils with its attendant honours; a movement which will make people feel the degradation of holding on to honours and titles in the face of the studied insults to the nation. The Non-Cooperation movement is a movement of this kind. It would have achieved much if it has roused the self-consciousness of every Indian as an Indian, if it has made him realise that the bread is not worth winning if it cannot be had without a kick, that freedom in penury is better than slavery in splendour. This is the time when we can wake up to manhood, if ever we can, with the Punjab wrongs and the Khilafat injustice to unite the two great communities of Hindus and Mahammadans in a common cause and if we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity to let the world know that we have an individual entity as a nation, that we will not take wrongs lying down, that we can and will cherish our rights, we deserve to be a nation of slaves.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA IN SIND.

50 MEETINGS HELD IN DISTRICTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 12.

After the special sessions of the Congress a joint committee of Messrs. Jairamdas Choithram Lokram, Vishnu Ghanshyam, Abdul Majid was appointed by the local branches of the Indian and All-India Home Rule Leagues to carry on Non-Cooperation propoganda throughout Sind. Parties were sen to various districts and about fifty meetings held, where Non-Cooperation was preached. Posters have been hung up here asking people not to vote. Street lectures will be delivered here from to-day.

As decided by the public meeting people did not celebrate Deval. There were illuminations except at few shops.

NON-COOPERATIONISTS' CAMPAIGN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The local Non-Cooperationists are busy in persuading the candidates for election to withdraw their candidature. Mr. L. J. Apte, President, Poona Municipality, who was contesting the Poona City seat with five others, has already withdrawn as a result of their efforts. The other candidate so far approached by them is the official candidate of the Deccan Liberal Party by name Mr. Manurkar. They sent deputations to him with a view to get him to withdraw, but he, standing firm, refused to be influenced by their counsel, which he feels is harmful to the interests of the country. It is likely that having failed to persuade him by the usual persuasive method, the Non-Cooperationists might carry out their threats of boycotting Mr. Manur ar.

Correspondence Summarised.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—On the 5th instant we published a letter from Mr. B. I. [illegible] of Kathiawar asking Mr. A. J. Nakhwa to adduce evidence regarding the way in which the Portuguese Christian priests practised convertion in and about Bombay two or three centuries ago. Mr. G. B. Vaidya sends to Mr. Bhatt the perusal of the Bombay Government publications called the "Gazetteers" where the information is to be set out. The Chapters dealing with Bombay, Thana, and Salsette may be perused to advantage.

PROHIBITION OF THE "KESARI" IN HYDERABAD STATE.—Mr. D. B. Bahulkar writes that this is a great calamity for the Marathi-speaking people and appeals to the leaders of Hyderabad to put this grievance before the Government of the State.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.—Mr D. B. Desai sends a copy of a telegram sent to the "Government of India, Simla, "Regarding treatment of Indians in E. Africa, unless immediate definite decision as suggested in my letters not arrived at, unless grievances, etc., not remedied immediately E. African Indians and Congress advised adopt passive resistance and Non-cooperation." Mr. Desai adds that the President of the E. A. delegation to England who is the President-elect of the next E. A. Indian National Congress is also having a resolution to "decline to pay any tax from 1st July, 1921" passed at that Congress.

THE GOVERNMENT AND NON-COOPERATION.—"Observer" points out that by adopting the policy of Non-cooperation, Indians have nothing to lose. It will be the Anglo-Indians and the Bureaucracy who will be ruined.

INDIANS AND THEIR FUTURE.

Marquis S. Okuma writing in the "Journal of the Indo-Japanese Association" on the above subject points out that India has a crucial distinction peculiar to herself, a variety of languages, a diversity of religions and a lack of unification in her history, all of which cooperate in making it something short of impossible for India to have the perfect self-government, such as is enjoyed by Australia and Canada. Suppose such self-government were allowed to India, would it be expected from India to do away with the religions and racial prejudices, which make national unification merely impossible? Could the whole nation be brought to harmony and devote itself, as a body, to the promotion of its common interests? Are the Indians well prepared for this in knowledge and morals? We hesitate to answer. Yet Advanced as the British bay be in wisdom, they still contend with the Irish. There is far greater dissension among the political parties o India than between England and Ireland. Can the Indian nation become as friendly with the British nation as to be brothers? We do not mean by this that the Indians can never be unified as a nation, but that we doubt whether they can reach the state at a bound. The time will come when the Indians will have a perfect self-government of their own, but, as I said before India is too vast a country to have that form of unified nation as is enjoyed by many smaller countries. India is too large to be treated in the same way as is Japan. She must be divided into sevral states and unified as such under one central power. There may be little difficulty in this way of governing India. [illegible] into several states they have some interest in common, on the basis of which, I am confident, they will cooperate with one another, in default of their difference in thought, in feelings, in customs and manners, and in religion.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The Western disturbance has given quarter of an inch rain at Drosh. Rainfall has increased in the South of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in South Madras and Bay Island, with a few falls in South Bombay and Mysore.

The chief amounts are: Trivandrum two inches, Tinnevelly three. Pamban and Negapatam one, Cuddalore two and Madras four.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir and decrease on Coromandel Coast.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay and party arrived in Calcutta on Saturday.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Jacob, Chief of General Staff, arrived Lucknow on Saturday on a tour of inspection and left on the 16th instant.

Mr. H. B. Holme, I.C.S., on return from leave is appointed to the newly created office of the Director of Industries, Burma.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair arrived at Madras by Bombay mail on Thursday.

It is notified that the Viceroy will leave Delhi on the 19th November on a visit to Jodhpur and Bikaner returning on 3rd December. The party accompanying him will be Lady Chelmsford, Sir John Wood, Mr. S. R. Hignell, Lieut.-Col. Verney, C. Heard and Captains E. R. Hoare, D. Fraser, A. L. B. Anderson and H. C. Illingworth.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

SPREAD OF NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH Nov. 13.

Maulana Mohamed Ali wires:—"Students of Benares Hindu University having decided upon Non-cooperation have deputed Mr. Bhagvati Prasad Mitra, a senior student as representative to Muslim National University with a message of [illegible] sympathy students of Muslim National University have wired fraternal greetings and hope of their early entry into the ranks of Non-cooperators."

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EDITED BY

SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA.

PUBLISHED BY

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General Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Press

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and at the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. R. MAHADIN.—There is only one place for anonymous letters the waste paper basket.

Mr. N. KULKERNI.—Thanks for your letter. We are dealing with the subject editorially.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, November 15, 1920.

AN ESSENTIAL POINT.

Lord Sydenham's letters to "The Times" upon the Eastern question have become a byword for wrong-headedness among all thoughtful and constructive Orientalists. He has "answered" Mr. Ameer Ali and Professor E. G.. Browne upon subjects upon which those gentlemen are recognised authorities; which is proof sufficient that he is not lacking in effrontery. His latest effort is an "answer" to H. H. the Agha Khan who had urged on the Imperial Government the necessity of showing more respect for the feelings and the rights of Eastern peoples if England wishes to preserve her Eastern Empire. He refers to the Agha Khan's "Study in Political Evolution," written during the war, as showing that his Highness once held different views. Well, many other persons in high places professed, during the war, opinions which were Governmental rather than their own, and many persons high and low trusted the statements of our war-time propaganda and believed that, in the event of victory by the Allies, the peoples of the East would get at least fair treatment. Now everyone can see that such is not the case and therefor every honest and clear-headed thinker, who accepted the official creed in wartime, has changed his views after two years of peace. The Agha Khan and Lord Sydenham once thought alike. The Agha Khan has changed his views after events have shown them to have been ungrounded. Lord Sydenham adheres to his in spite of proof; adheres to them so strongly that he feels it his duty to write to the principal English journal to rebuke H. H. for inconsistency!

Lord Sydenham is not in favour of the withdrawal of the British troops from Mesopotamia or Persia; his conscience is oppressed by a sense of the immense responsibilities which England has incurred by her invasion of those countries. His attitude reminds us of that of the old Russian imperialists which has been thus described by a facetious writer: "You throw a stone right through the window of your neighbour's drawing-room. It alights on a fine Persian carpet. You forbid him to remove the stone. That stone is yours. If he attempts to move it you will occupy his drawing-room. If he resists your emissaries, you will confiscate his house, and reduce him and his family to servitude." From a purely selfish point of view, and always supposing that your neighbour is weak, and has no powerful protector who can take his part, there is something to be said for such a policy; but in the present state of feeling in the East, when all Asia is alive to the significance of such proceedings and ready to resent them and to stop them if she can, such a policy is, to say the least of it, impolitic. The Agha Khan was thinking, first, of India, and the effect on Indian feeling at this moment of what Lord Sydenham is pleased to call a "forward" British policy. We should ourselves have called the same a "backward" British policy, having regard to Britain's own ideas of progress. And especially he was thinking of the part which India—utterly averse though every thinking Indian is to these imperial-commercial exploits which rob Eastern peoples of their independence—is called upon to play in such adventures. It is India's men and India's money which are chiefly spent on them—against the will of India! Is that fair?

England has solved the problem of her Anglo-Saxon colonies satisfactorily and peacefully after one shameful lesson many years ago—so many years ago that everybody has forgotten it. There remains to be solved the problem of her subject peoples. The time has come when these too must be liberated, and the question once again arises: is this to be done at once when the demand is general, or is repression to be tried at first, as in the case of the New England colonies? The subject peoples have more serious grievances than the American colonies of England ever had, and they are of course without the sense of kinship to the English race. The Americans were not required to provide the English Government with troops to fight against, and bring under the yoke of England, peoples with whose aspirations they had heartfelt sympathy, peoples with whom they were more closely allied by race and by religion than they were with England. This use of Indian troops for a purpose which is abhorrent to the mind of India as it is to all the rest of Asia seems to us to be the crux of the whole problem of the liberation of the subject peoples. The Agha Khan is against it, and the Agha Khan is right. Lord Sydenham claims that evidence from soldiers in India and Palestine (we confess that we should like to see that evidence) "testifies that the fighting classes favour conditional overseas service." But it is not the fighting classes, who must be considered, but the thinking classes whose thought will in a little while pervade the fighting classes. Nay, from letters we receive, but cannot publish, we should say it has already done so to a large extent. To think only of the fighting classes, largely mercenary, would be a grave political mistake where so great a nation is concerned, and quite unworthy of the statesmanship of England. And far from simplifying the problem of the liberation of the subject peoples it would complicate and much embitter it. England, in the Turkish treaty, has shown that the sentiments of India have no weight with English statesmen who lay down the policy for an Empire of which India forms no unimportant part. After that sharp rebuff it is but logical that India should resent the use of Indian men and money for imperialistic ends which seem a shame to India; it is no wonder that India should be angry at the terms of the Esher Report. All India would, as Lord Sydenham has said, "favour conditional service overseas" for the Indian army. But the condition must be that the object of the said service overseas appeals to Indians. In short India must be entrusted with the power of judgment and of veto on the cause for which she has to sacrifice her manhood. That is essential to a sound and peaceable solution of the problem of the liberation of a subject people.

COTTON CONTROL—I.

From a careful perusal of the Government of India's communique to the Government of Bombay on the subject of establishing in Bombay a Central Cotton Association and the representation made by the Cotton Brokers' Association to the Government of Bombay, in September last, we do not think a case has been made out for establishing a new Association in place of the present Cotton Contract Board, whose vagaries have been widely resented by practically the whole cotton trading community. Whatever might have been done in the past to regulate the price of locally made cloth which had risen at times quite abnormally owing to fluctuations in the price of raw cotton, certainly such exigencies of war-conditions do not exist at present and we do not see why the Government of India are so keen upon continuing the policy of putting a halter round the neck of the Trade by having an officialised body to be euphemistically called the Central Cotton Association apparently in the interest of export trade and substantial investors therein. It is most objectionable, as a matter of principle, to the enlightened and business-like Indian community, who had built up the trade to such glorious height as a standing monument of their energy and business capacity. That community certainly forms a thoroughly representative body to control the trade. The mendicant policy of begging the Government of the country to pass legislative enactments or introduce Governmental measures to check the operations of the speculators, as was reported by the Bombay Cotton Exchange Limited, and the Bombay Cotton Association Limited, for Broach Settlement in the Spring of 1918 and which led to the creation of the Cotton Contracts Board has been proved to be bad in principle and disastrous in consequences. It is a slur to the organising capacity of Indians that the virile atmosphere of an indigenous industry, such as cotton, should be choked by unhealthy Government interference. Bureaucratic solicitude for the economic advance of the country and its industrial regeneration should be seen in its true perspective and those who are pulling the string from behind the scenes should pay more heed to the nation's need for unity even at the sacrifice of temporary gain. After having done so much for the advancement of the industry, there is no need to play into the hands of the Government, just because small differences could not be settled or a little sacrifice could not be made to arrive at a compromise. What is the meaning of the tall talk of economic freedom and self-determination if, in your own house, you fail to utilise the best chances of proving the utility of such emancipation? From a perusal of the statistics of the last ten years or more it may be conclusively proved that there has been a steady decrease of the quantity of manufactured cotton imports in the country and a steady increase in the consumption of raw cotton, while the percentage of net profit has been somewhere between 109 and 116 per cent. If Indians could, without official aid, work up their fortune to that extent, why can they not carry on the trade as in the past, totally ignoring the machinations of the self-seeking few, who have amassed more money than they could think of in their wildest dreams. Besides it should be made clear that the existence of the present Government of the country is more economic than political. Hence the greater need for touching their pockets which will produce relaxation in matters political.

To remedy the absence of any system of periodical settlement of the margins of difference, the narrowness of the principal forward contracts and various other similar defects, it is now contemplated to replace the Cotton Contracts Board by forming a Central Cotton Association, representing the interests of the Millowners, Exporters and the Jathiawallas or Commission Agents, very much on the lines of Mr. N. N. Wadia's scheme, with a view to secure the interest of *bona fide* traders and to discourage speculation inimical to their interest. In well-informed quarters, it is feared that the scheme will ultimately result in the monopoly of a ring of this lucky few and that the exporting section of the trade has more than ordinary interest in the establishment of the proposed institution. In a matter of such vital importance affecting the cotton trade of the whole country, the voice of the trade itself should be heard first, and we have grave doubts as to how far this has been done. We mean to deal with this question much more fully later on.

Notes of the Day.

The Pay of Primary Teachers.

To-day the question of the salaries paid to primary teachers again comes up for discussion before the Municipal Corporation. On the last occasion when this question was debated, the very niggardly proposal of the Schools Committee might have been accepted, had not Mr. Viegas pointed out its manifest shortcomings from the points of view of justice and of educational efficiency. Mr. Viegas's proposal now stands as an alternative to that of the Schools Committee of the Corporation. If the choice is to be limited to those two proposals, that of Mr. Viegas has our whole support. But even his idea of what is due strikes us as inadequate remuneration, having regard to the cost of living for persons who are expected to fulfil one of the most important functions, admittedly, in the modern State, and whose influence upon the future life of India for good or ill must depend largely upon whether the treatment they receive from their employers is generous or the reverse. Cannot the Corporators for a moment put themselves in the place of men who, in the times we live in, are asked to live respectably—nay, in an exemplary manner—upon such a sum as Rs. 35 per month? Let any of them try it for one month! Yet Rs. 35 is not the minimum wage proposed by the Schools Committee, but the maximum starting wage suggested in Mr. Viegas' more generous amendment. Cannot any Corporator go one better?

Questions to Candidates.

The following has been sent to us by a correspondent:—

"Open Letter to all Candidates who seek Election to the Reformed Councils.

You are seeking election in spite of the decision of the Nation to boycott the Councils.

Well, have you any programme of work to be done in the Councils, if you get into them?

Most of you have not issued any programme. Am I then to understand that you have no plan of constructive work?

What do you propose to do to get the Punjab and other wrongs righted?

When do you hope to attain Swaraj, if that be your ideal?

Yours, etc.
VOTER."

"England has Failed in India."

The "Friends of Freedom for India" have recently published a leaflet which has been compiled from a speech delivered in the American Senate by Joseph I. France, the Senator from Maryland. So far as we know, the Senators of the United States as a class, are superior to the members of the Lower House of Representatives in culture, education and political influence, and the following extract from his speech delivered in the Senate on October 14th, 1919, certainly speaks well for Mr. France's culture and wide political knowledge. He says:—

"Bourbonism never yields. It must be broken, crushed beneath the tires of time and progress. And so, at the conclusion of this war, when the millions of India, whose sons had fought for England and for us on the strength of our promises of self-determination and freedom for all peoples, demanded that right of self-determination, the infamous Rowlatt Act was passed. . . Unarmed, they undertook a passive resistance . . . Thus did England answer their plea for self-determination which she and we had promised would be the fruit of this war. . . England has failed in India, failed in Egypt, failed in all of Africa."

Future American Policy.

Considering the autocratic power enjoyed, under the American constitution, by its President, it will interest the world, especially Great Britain, to know the political proclivities of the Republican President elect, Senator Harding, from any of his momentous pronouncements. The Ohio Correspondent of a London daily, who visited last September the then candidate for Presidentship at his home in Marion, and obtained leave to publish his views, depicts him as a sort of cryst allised American with a single eye to American interest, but he admits there is a refreshing absence of "Slosh-tosh" about him. Not having had the opportunity of a wider field of mental outlook in his Provincial environments Senator Harding may not have any touch of the Cosmopolitan about him, by which we mean knowledge of international responsibilities like his dreamy predecessor, who wanted to change the mentality of the whole world by one sermon and a stroke of the pen from Whitehall; but he seems to be level-headed enough to realise like many on this side of the Atlantic, that the League of Nations is an absolute farce. And the mandate system made him wonder whether humanity had lost its sense of decency and moral rectitude. It is therefore foolish on the part of the supporters of the League of Nations to pretend that in consideration of the popularity of their fetish, which is more chimerical than real, the Republican President would be constrained substantially to endorse his predecessor's policy."

Premier's Guildhall Speech.

The festive occasion of the Guildhall banquet has been celebrated once again—no doubt amidst the opening of numerous champagne bottles and the consumption of much turtle soup and lobster salad. While the civic dignitaries and other notabilities were thus agreeably employed, Mr. Lloyd George in accordance with time-honoured custom duly unburdened himself over the burning questions of the moment. Ireland, Germany and even the Bolsheviks claimed their share in the Premier's post-prandial observations—but it is regrettable to find that no reference was made to the pressing Indian problems that merit attention and await solution. We do not know whether the omission is due to the tactics usually pursued by Reuter's agency, viz., that of suppressing items of news of vital interest to Indians or whether in this instance as in numerous other cases India has been made to play the role of a neglected Cinderella among her more favoured sisters. An announcement of the line of action to be pursued by the Government at this crisis in Indian politics or even the dimmest foreshadowings of the adoption of a policy of tolerance or of the appointment of a Liberal to the Indian Viceroyalty, would have been very opportune and would have poured oil upon the troubled waters of Indian politics and calmed exasperated feelings. A time will come—and that in the not distant future—when politicians will not be able to dismiss India with so curt a nod. As for the rest of the Premier's speech he is still unable to resist the temptation of visualising a too rosy future and of harping upon the played-out theme of a new world and of the inauguration of an era of universal peace. Like the ever-receding horizon these hopes of peace are belied by the extreme dissatisfaction among Turkish Nationalists and the aggravated conditions of unrest in Ireland, Russia and Mesopotamia. Mr. Lloyd George assures us that the Government has got the Sinn Feiners by the throat—but the Government's must be a nerveless grip for the tale of unabated Sinn Fein activities transmitted to us shows that that party is very much alive and kicking too. The Premier further assures us that Germany will be made to pay through the nose for the wanton destruction committed by her and that efforts are being successfully made to reduce her armies. The poison fangs of Militant Germany will thus soon be drawn out—but when will the lessons of the war have practical application nearer home?

What Did the Arabs Get?

Though a staunch ally of the British, King Husein of Hedjaz has been known to be a very outspoken critic of British statesmanship. Pulling up short, in a conversation with a newspaper correspondent at Jeddah in 1917, King Husein was reported to have said:—"You speak to me continually of the British Government and British policy. But I see five Governments where you see one, and the same number of policies. There is a policy first of your Foreign Office; second, of your Army, third of your Navy; fourth of your protectorate in Egypt; fifth of your Government in India. Each of these Governments seems to me to act upon an Arab policy of its own. What are the Arabs to do now and what are they to expect of you after war?" Well, the world knows too well what the Arabs have got after being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Allies for five years. At the sacrifice of consistency and with recent lip-service to the higher humanistic ideals, the Allies have held down the Arabs under iron heels, still promising protection and patronage, while their capitalistic designs are too manifest to be kept a secret.

ENGLAND'S UNKNOWN HERO.

"SYMBOL OF DEATHLESS GLORY."

MOST IMPRESSIVE BURIAL CELEBRATION.

TOUCHING AND UNSURPASSED SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

The arrival of the destroyer Verdun at Dover was greeted by the Field-Marshal's salute of nineteen guns and all the soldiers and sailors afloat on the signal from the Verdun sprang to the general salute as the coffin was reverently carried to the quay, while the Irish Fusiliers played the opening verse of "Land of Hope and Glory." The remains were solemnly placed on a train in a travelling *Chapelle ardente* beautifully adorned with purple and gold trappings, bay leaves and white flowers. Some wreaths required five soldiers to lift them. As the funeral train departed from the ancient port where all the shops were shut and the flags were at half-mast the inhabitants of Dover proceeded to churches where special services were held. Men women and children were drawn up in all the towns and even in railway cuttings through which the train pursued its way to London.

On arrival at Victoria, the old guard from France with military ceremony handed over the charge to a guard of the King's Company of Grenadiers and then two sentries with reversed arms and bowed heads began the night's long vigil over the casket containing their dead comrade.

MOST IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Everything is ready to the minutest preliminary for what will probably go down in history as the most Impressive celebration of the day, which has become already the supreme anniversary of the British year. It is generally recognised that no such honours were ever paid as those which are being offered to-day to the Unknown Dead and no greater hour will ever come in any land.

The feeling of sobermindedness in strong contrast to the ordinary celebration mood pervaded the Londoners, scores of thousands of whom together with visitors from the provinces sallied forth long before the dawn of this fine autumn morning, to take up positions from which they could see the procession from Victoria along the three sides of the rectangular route to the Abbey. Most elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent overcrowding of the masses of spectators. High barricades have been erected and vehicular traffic will be suspended all day over the large area of West and which will be extended for three days in the vicinity of the Cenotaph and the Abbey, during which it is anticipated that the great pilgrimage will last.

The morning papers, this morning, are practically devoted to the great occasion and in loftily worded leaders recall the past and offer exhortations for the future. They give special messages from the the foremost members of the services breathing inspiring sentiments. Eloquent telegrams have been received by "The Times" from the Viceroy of India and the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions and Japan. Descriptive articles by noted writers appear in all the papers dealing with the event from every aspect and there are fine illustrated supplements. Mr. Thomas Hardy has written a poem with title the Biblical quotation "And there was a great calm". All reflect deep interest which the Motherland feels in the proceedings which will shortly begin to unroll.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 13.

With all pomp and ceremony accorded to one of the great ones of the earth, and in the presence of enormous throngs, Britain's Unknown Warrior, symbolising the ordinary common citizen, "The Man who really won the War", was carried through the streets of London, this morning, and laid to rest amongst Britain's immortals in the National Valhalla in the presence of the highest personages of the land with the King as the chief mourner.

The scenes in London to-day will never be forgotten by those who saw them. It is many years since such amazing crowds were seen in the streets through which the funeral cortege passed, and it is doubtful if such a national spontaneous tribute of homage was ever paid even to a dead King of England. Hundreds of people were so determined not to miss the procession that they stayed in the streets all night, in order to secure good places. The coffin was draped with the historic Union Jack from Ypres, and was surmounted by a sword presented by the King and the deceased's helmet. The coffin was borne from Victoria Station on the shoulders of the Guardsmen and as it was laid on a gun-carriage, the battery fired Field-Marshal's salute of nineteen guns.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The funeral procession to Westminister Abbey was then begun, headed by the Guards' band playing the Funeral March, followed by a gun-carriage, by the side of which walked the pall-bearers Field-Marshals French, Haig, Methuen and Wilson the distinguished Generals Admiral Beatty and other naval personages. Thereafter, came the units representing the army and the navy and the ex-service men's associations. As the impressive procession wended its slow way through the streets to the mournful strains of the Funeral March, every voice was hushed, and heads were reverently bared. When the cortege reached Whitehall, it halted before the Cenotaph erected to "Our Glorious Dead." In the presence of the Royal Princes, the Ministers, the Archbisop of Canterbury and thousands of bereaved parents and widows, His Majesty, amidst great hush, stood to salute before the coffin for a couple of minutes, then placed a wreath of laurel on it. A short religious ceremony was conducted by the Archbisop of Canterbury, and as the Big Ben began to strike at eleven, the huge Union Jacks, enshrouding the Cenotaph, fell to the ground. The King, the Princes, the Field-Marshals and the Admirals stood to attention, and there was a solemn hush lasting for two minutes amongst an enormous crowd watching the proceedings. The King, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George and the Dominion representatives then deposited wreaths at the foot of the Cenotaph, while massed bugles sounded the "Last Post". The procession, then re-formed and continued its slow march to the Abbey.

"MOST TOUCHING SCENE."

As the church-bells tolled out at eleven, a deep hush fell on the country. Work ceased in factories and offices. All moving vehicles stopped dead. Pedestrains stood still in the streets with uncovered heads, for two minutes, in homage to the thousands of British subjects who died in battle-fields that England might live. When the cortege reached the Westminister Abbey, the coffin was carried by the Coldstream Guards to the grave, at the foot of which stood the King as the chief mourner, with the Royal Princes and the Cabinet Ministers, and whilst the congregation sang a hymn, the coffin was slowly lowered into the grave, into which His Majesty cast a few handfuls of soil taken from the Unknown's burial-place in France. The congregation then sang Kipling's Recessional, after which came the blessing followed by the revelle, which closed, what may aptly be described, as one of the most touching scenes in British History.

"UNSURPASSED" SCENE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LATER.

The burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey provided a spectacle, unsurpassed in the impressiveness by any ever witnessed, and will always live in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present, who were selected exclusively from the people, who, through bereavement possessed a distinct claim. Altogether, an accommodation was provided for more than eight hundred who had suffered intimate loss, half being widows or mothers who had lost their only sons. There were also one hundred Victoria Cross heroes who formed the Guard of Honour, round the grave, the remaining accommodation being taken up by ex-soldiers, nurses, and soldiers who had lost their sight in the war.

By ten oclock the Abbey was packed to its utmost capacity, and the service was begun, the whole congregation earnestly joining in singing. Then the Big Ben boomed out at eleven o'clock, and, immediately, dead silnce prevailed for two minutes. Many members of the congregation were weeping silently. The silence was broken by choir singing. The door then opened, and the funeral procession entered and took up positions around the grave, the King in khaki standing at the head of the grave with the Royal Princes close by, also the Cabinet Ministers, the Field-Marshals and the Admirals who had been acting as pall-bearers. After a moment of intense silence, the burial service began, and while the choir sang "Lead Kindly Light," the Guardsmen took up the coffin, removed the Union Jack, and gently lowered the coffin into the grave.

SYMBOL OF DEATHLESS GLORY.

The Dean of Westminser then pronounced the sentences of committal and as he uttered the words "We therefore commit his body to earth. Ashes to ashes; dust to dust," earth from the soil of France was cast into the grave by the King from the silver shell which His Majesty was holding. Blessing was then pronounced. The silence which followed was broken by a long roll of drums which, starting softly rose to a tremendous roll and died away, and then once again the Abbey was filled with intense silence. The final point in the service was reached when the reveille was sounded by buglers at the doors. When the Royal Party left the congregation dispersed to make room for thousands of the public who, during the next few days, will pass in front of the grave of England's Unknown Hero, who will for ever rest as a Symbol of Deathless Glory. Generals present saluted with swords and bands played the Marseillaise. The ceremonial included the depositing of wreaths in the name of the mothers, orphans and widows. As the coffin departed for Paris the Mayor said "Forward, soldier of France, to Glory".

FRANCE'S CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMENY AT PANTHEON

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The Havas Agency states:—The Parisians are preparing with

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH TROOPS IN PERSIA

PREMIER REPLIES TO AGA KHAN.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Ormsby Gore drew attention to the statement by the Aga Khan that the presence of British forces in North Persia prejudiced the interests of Britain in India.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government did not desire to keep troops there a day longer than was necessary. They had not adopted a policy necessitating the continuance of troops in Persia much longer and anticipated withdrawal at an early date. The Persians were quite capable of defending their own capital. As regards the fear of Bolshevik invasion he thought it very exaggerated.

ESHER COMMITTEE PROPOSALS.

SUPPORTED ON GROUND OF MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Nov. 14.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, in a letter to "The Times", supports the recommendations of the Esher Committee on the ground that a better system of co-ordination and direction of our military forces throughout the world will promote economy and efficiency.

He says the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the degree of general control over imperial strategy to be exercised by the Imperial General Staff, are the logical outcome of the report of the Mesopotamia Commission and experience of the war. They do not aim at giving the Chief of the Imperial General Staff control over the army in India. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Government of India are amply safeguarded for the Chief of the Imperial General Staff will not be able, if the proposals of the Committee are accepted, to authorise the expenditure of one anna of Indian money.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

"THE TIMES" ON THE TASK BEFORE IT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Nov. 14.

"The Times" in a leader says the meeting of the Imperial Conference will undoubtedly be one of the most important events in Imperial history. "The Times" understands that an accessory conference concerned with matters of imperial defence will be held simultaneously. It says there is no possible reason for thinking that the opinion of the Dominions' Prime Ministers, as expressed in the Imperial War Conference resolution in May, 1917, as regards consideration at the earliest date after the war of readjustment of constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire, has altered or is likely to alter before June. The imagination of the peoples of the Dominions has been captured by the conception of the Empire as a collocation of self-governing States with all rights of self-government, bound by the common tie of the Crown and conducting the common affairs of the national partnership through periodic consultations among the leaders. The importance of this conception has been far too little recognised here, yet and owing to the absorption in the readjustment of their affairs after the war the Dominions have shown a natural tendency to slip back into seeming acquiescence in their representation by the British Government in international affairs. "The Times", however, convinced that the Dominions will not be content to return to their pre-war international status and the task of the June Conference will be to devise plans for making the principle of the Empire Government as tried in war time effective as a working basis in peace time.

COL. AMERY AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

Colonel Amery, speaking at the luncheon of the association to oppose double income-tax, pointed out that imperial preference need not necessarily be limited to tariffs; it might apply to every form of trade, commerce, shipping and telegraphs. He desired to see a system which would free us from the difficulties of the exchange problem within the Empire and make it not more difficult to regulate exchange between India and Canada or Australia and South Africa than it was at present between Fremantle and Sydney or Halifax and Vancouver.

"CLAN GERMAN" COLLIDES WITH A VESSEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

A message from Antwerp states that the British steamer "Clan Graham" from Chittagong has come into collision with an unknown vessel. The damage is unknown. The "Clan Graham" has been reached near Flushing, and assistance has been sent.

ADRIATIC DISPUTE SETTLED.

FIUME TO BE INDEPENDENT.

NEW ISTRIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The long outdrawn Adriatic dispute has been settled at the Italo-Jugoslav conference. According to "The Times," Santa Margherita and Fiume will be independent with territorial contiguity to Italy. Signor Giolitti will sign the new treaty to-morrow. The settlement was only reached after negotiations had almost been broken off. The new Istrian frontier partly favours the Jugo-Slav proposals. Zara will be autonomous but under Italian suzerainty and Italy gets the islands outside Fiume.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES IN SYRIA

GENERAL GOURAUD IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, has arrived in Paris for the purpose of examining with the Government various measures for the speedy reorganisation of economic life in Syria Cilicia and Lebanon. In an interview with "Le Matin" General Gouraud stated that these places offered immense possiblities for agriculture, cattle-raising and cotton-growing.

TURCO-ARMENIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

An Armenian official communiqué states that the Turco-Armenian Armistice has been signed. The Turks hold the district of Alexandropol during the peace negotiations and guarantee the safety of inhabitants.

EXPORT OF BULLION BILL.

SECOND READING MOVED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin, moving the second reading of the Export of Bullion Bill said that the Bill empowered Government to regulate, when necessary, the export of gold by an Order-in-Council and to make regulations for controlling the export by livence The Bill also increased the penalty, for the melting down of coin, from six months to two years' imprisonment

PRIME MINISTERS OF EMPIRE.

MEETING TO BE HELD IN JUNE NEXT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd eorge announced that the meeting of the Prime Ministers of he Empire had been arranged for the middle of June 1921.

FUTURE GERMAN AGGRESSION.

FRENCH & BELGIAM GOVERNMENTS SIGN MILITARY CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

In conformity with the League of Nations Covenant the French and the Belgian Governments have notified the Secretary of the League of their signature to the military convention to ward off any future German aggression.

EX-KING OF BAVARIA NOT DEAD.

MISTAKE DUE TO "CONFUSION OF NAMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

It appears, owing to confusion of names, that announcement of the death of the ex-King of Bavaria is incorrect. The report concerned the Duke Ludwig of Bavaria who died of pneumonia at the age of ninety.

JUTE INDUSTRIES LTD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

According to the prospectus of the Jute Industries, Limited, which is now issued, the capital of the company is seven millions sterling.

IF I AM ARRESTED—

WHAT PEOPLE SHOULD & SHOULD NOT DO

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The following translation of an article by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, in "Navjivan", is reproduced from "Young India":—

I have been constantly thinking of what the people would do in case I am arrested. My co-workers also have been putting this question to me. What would be the plight of India if the people took to the wrong path through love run mad? What would be my own plight in such a case?

Rivers of blood shed by the Government cannot frighten me; but I would be deeply pained even if the people did so much as abuse the Government for my sake or in my name. It would be disgracing me if the people lost their equilibrium on my arrest. The nation can achieve no progress merely by depending upon me. Progress is possible only by their understanding and following the path suggested by me. For this reason, I desire that the people should maintain perfect self-control and consider the day of my arrest as a day of rejoicing. I desire that even the weaknesses existing to-day should disappear at that time.

What can be the motive of the Government in arresting me? The Government are not my enemy, for I have not a grain of enmity towards them. But they believe that I am the soul of all this agitation, that, if I am removed, the ruled and the rulers would be left in peace, that the people are blindly following me. Not only the Government but some of our leaders also share this belief. How, then, can the Government put the people to the test? How can the Government ascertain whether the people understand my advice or are simply dazzled by my utterances? The only way left to them is to arrest me. Of course, there still remains an alternative for them and that lies in the removal of the causes which have led me to offer this advice. But intoxicated as they are with power, the Government will not see their own fault and even if they do, they will not admit it. The only way then that remains for them is to measure the strength of the people. They can do this by arresting me. If the people are thus terrorised into submission they can be said to deserve the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs.

If on the other hand the people resort to violence, they will merely be playing into the hands of the Government. Their aeroplanes will then bomb the people, their Dyers will shoot into them, and their Smiths will uncover the veils of our women. There will be other officers to make the people rub their noses against the ground, crawl on their bellies, and undergo the scourge of whipping. Both these results will be equally bad and unfortunate. They will not lead to *Swaraj*. In other countries governments have been overthrown by sheer brute-force, but I have often shown that India cannot attain *Swaraj* by that force. What, then, should the people do if I am arrested? The answer now is simple. The people

(1) should preserve peace and calmness,
(2) should not observe *Hartals*,
(3) should not hold meetings,

but

(4) should be fully awake.

I should certainly expect—

(5) all the Government schools to be vacated and shut down.
(6) Lawyers to withdraw from practice in greater numbers.
(7) Settlement by private arbitration of cases pending before the Law Courts.
(8) Opening of numerous national schools and colleges.
(9) Renunciation of all foreign cloth in favour of the exclusive use of hand spun and hand woven garments by lakhs of men and women, and selling or burning of any foreign cloth in stock.
(10) None to enlist in the army or in any other Government Service.
(11) Those able to earn their livelihood by other means to give up Government Services, civil and even military.
(12) Contribution of as much as is wanted towards national funds.
(13) Title holders to surrender titles in greater numbers.
(14) Candidates to withdraw from elections, or if already elected to resign their seats.
(15) Voters who have not yet made up their minds, to resolve that it is sin to send any representative to the Councils.

If the people resolve and carry this out, they would not have to wait for *Swaraj* even for a year. If they can exhibit this much strengthen then we shall have attained Swaraj I shall then be set free under the nation's seal. That will please me. My freedom to-day is like a prison to me.

It will only prove the peoples' incompetence if they use violence to release me, and then depend upon my help to attain *Swaraj* for them. Neither I nor anyone else can get *Swaraj* for the Nation. It will be got on the Nation proving its own fitness.

In conclusion it is useless to find fault with the Government. We get what government we deserve. When we improve, the government also is bound to improve. Only when we improve can we attain Swaraj. Non-Cooperation is the nation's determination to improve. Will the nation abandon the resolve and begin to cooperate after my arrest? If the people become mad and take to violence and as a result of it crawl on their bellies, rub their noses on the ground, salute the Union Jack and walk eighteen miles to do it, what else is that but cooperation? It is better to die than to submit to crawling etc. In fine, consider it from any point of view, the course suggested by me is the right one for the people to take.

THE PUNJABEES AND REFORMS.

SIR E. MACLAGAN HOLDS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

At an informal meeting of the members of the Punjab Legislative Council held this morning at Government House, the Lieut.-Governor spoke on the present condition of things in the Province. He suggested that the present unrest was in the main a reflex of the general world unrest. The Mahomedans views of the Turkish settlement had been supported by the local Government and the Government of India. Every sympathy had been shown to the Mahajirin and much had been done in the past by Government for Mahomedans in India. The Sikh claims to increased representation in the Council had been dealt with under the real conviction that a community representing 11 per cent of the population could not justly receive more than 19 per cent. of the communal seats and in other matters reating to Sikh holidays, the Kartarpur Shrine, the use of Kirpans, the Khalsa College, and Golden Temple every possible sympathy had been shown by Government for the Sikh aspirations. As regards the Punjab disturbances, Sir Edward Maclagan referred to the conciliatory policy adopted by Government and said the people forgot the steps. Government had taken to allay the ill-feeling and remembered those things which were better forgotten. Much of the resentment against Government was based on misstatement and as regards the residue of facts no benefit to the council would result from the prolongation of the controversy.

The ground had been cleared for the future and if, which God forbid, there should again be disturbances they would be put down, he hoped, with the support of the enlightened classes and anything in the shape of a general desire to wound the feelings or insult susceptibilities was unthinkable. The Lieutenant-Governor controverted from his own experience the false impression that Government officials were ranged against the public and stated that as a body they represented the advance of time and were ready to help in the Reforms. He wished the reformed councils to be representative of people and believed that in the main they would be so. "What we want," he said, "is a Government working with the council and a council working with Government and it is in this that the future of the province lies. Whatever the religion, we find in it a condemnation for men who love and who disseminate hatred. A nation which feeds itself on the feelings of distrust and hatred is doomed to failure. Communities must work together with each other and with Government. The things that separate us are far fewer and far less important than the things that unite us. We have in the people of the province what I venture to think is the finest material in Asia and we want people to advance along its own lines in vigour, intelligence and character. It is not by separating, but by combining that this is to be done and I ask the province as I have asked it before to range itself earnestly and definitely on the side, not of hatred and disunion, but of good-will and peace."

BURMA ELECTIONS.

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 13.

Further withdrawls from elections leave only three candidates for the three seats for the Legislative Assembly of whom one is Parsi, One Indian and one Burman. Three candiates are left for the one Council of State seat, one European, one Indian and one Burman.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

TO OPEN ON DEC. 1.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 13.

The College will reopen on 1st December. Students with admission cards only will be admitted.

PACHAIPPA'S COLLEGE.

6 STUDENTS LEAVE THE COURSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Yesterday noon a number of students of Pachaippa's College assembled in the College Hall to consider the question of boycotting the College inasmuch as the College is affiliated to the Madras University, but the Principal of the College having come to understand about the proposed meeting ran to the hall and dispersed the meeting, saying they could not make use of the hall without previous permission of the College authorities. Six students have left the College in pursuance of Non-cooperation after informing the Principal of the same in writing.

REPRISALS AGAIN!

REQUEL TO ATTACK ON CONSTABLES.

WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE ABLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Reprisals followed hot on the heels of an attack on the constables at Ballybrack. The farmhouses, haysheds and cowsheds were set on fire and the whole countryside was ablaze.

SINN FEINERS RAID NEWSPAPER OFFICE

WHOLE MACHINERY AND PLANT WRECKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Men dressed in khaki invaded the offices of the "Leitrim Observer" and reduced the machinery and plant to wreckage inside an hour. Other Leitrim premises were visited and damaged.

ENQUIRY ON DEATH OF PROF. CAROLAN.

WHOSE BULLET WAS IT ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The Military court of enquiry in Dublin has found that the death of Professor Carolan, who was wounded during the raid by military on his house in Dublin and afterwards died, was due to a bullet not discharged by the Crown forces.

SHOW CLEMENCY TO IRISH HUNGER-STRIKERS.

MR. R. HOWARD'S APPEAL TO PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

Mr. Redmond Howard nephey of the late Mr. John Redmond, in an open letter to the "English Premier on the Cenotaph Day" appeals to Mr. Lloyd George to mark the occasion by a dramatic act of clemency towards Cork gaol hungerstrikers. He points out that The Unknown Soldier is possibly one of the thousands of the Irishmen who laid down their lives for the safety of the Empire.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ENEMY STATES MUST BE REPRESENTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

Lord Selborne,, Viscount Grey, ex-Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Barnes have issued a memorandum declaring that the peace of the world will be best secured by the admission of all states to the League of Nations and the matter must be considered by the Assembly at Geneva. The longer the late enemy nations are excluded, the more difficult it will be for the League to fulfil the purpose for which it was created. The recent financial conference has shown that the economic problems of Europe defy national boundaries and would have been a failure without the presence of the representatives of ex-enemy states. The Memorandum adds "We believe that the same thing is true of the political affairs of Europe. We press this not for the sake of Germany but for sake of Europe."

DISPUTES IN COTTON TRADE.

WORK OF ARBITRATORS SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

At a meeting in London of the International Cotton Committee extensive reports from members showed that the depression in industry existed all over the world and that organised short time had been extensively adopted. The appointment of arbitrators to deal with disputes in yarn and cloth contracts was greatly appreciated and many disputes had been satisfactorily settled.

AMERICAN DAVIS CUP TEAM TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

New York.—The American Davis Cup team are sailing from Vancouver for Auckland on November 12. After playing the Davis Cup tie they will tour Australia, finishing in Sydney on January 29. The return route has not been settled but they are expected back in the United States in March. They may possible return home via Shanghai and Singapore in view of the invitations to play in these places.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

PREMIER ON BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-45 a.m., Nov. 14.

In the debate on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill today Mr. Asquith urged that a concerted effort be made to find a basis for a real Irish settlement on the occasion of the Armistice, by convincing the Irishmen that we were ready to meet them in a frank and generous spirit, and consistently with every safeguard for strategic and imperial interests and the protection of the minorities in Ireland, give them absolute self-government in regard to their own internal affairs.

IRISH SUSPICION.

Mr. Lloyd George said nothing would please Britain better than frank conciliation with Ireland but he emphasised the difficulties, especially, Irish suspicion. As long as the present temper among Irishmen prevailed, they would get no measure which would be accepted by the Irish.

Adverting to the proposed Irish Assembly Mr. Lloyd George challenged Mr. Adamson, who did not reply, to say that, if the Assembly were summoned and declared in favour of a republic he would agree to it. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that they could not recognise the independence of Ireland; it would be a constant temptation to Ireland and others wanting to injure Britain; nor could they permit anything that would weaken the strategic security of the United Kingdom by depriving them of the control of the Irish harbours.

Mr. Asquith here interjected 'hear hear, whereupon the Premier retorted that Mr. Asquith did not really favour Dominion Home Rule because Australia, Canada and South Africa had complete control of their harbours. Mr. MacVeagh's persistence was causing the Government to publish a document regarding the German plot with the Sinn Feiners in 1918. It would reveal what a mentce to Britain the Creeks in Ireland could be, and how Sinn Feiners plotted to use them, how they did use them and how they would be used more if this country had not a complete grip on them which they meant to retain. (Loud cheers).

They would never consent to anything enabling Ireland to organise her own army and navy therefore it was well to emphasise this clearly. Ireland could easily raise a conscript

(Continued from previous page.)

army of between six and seven hundred thousand under dominion Home Rule and he warned labour members that that would compel conscription in Britain

SEPARATE ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

Furthermore Ulster under no circumstances was to be coerced into the acceptance of any parliament against its will. He thought that a separate Ulster parliament was the way most likely to lead to unity in Ireland. The Premier emphasised the reasons for retaining imperial control of customs and income-tax because of the threats of a hostile republic. Fiscal autonomy could only be discussed with people who frankly gave up the ideas of independence. Though there were very unhopeful features in Ireland to-day the whole situation did not make them despair. He hoped that the past series of misunderstandings was coming to an end.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Irishmen to contemplate history showing that some of the Empire's greatest soldiers came from Ireland. The Premier asked that Ireland in a moment of anger, even if it thought it legitimate anger, should not cast away the joint inheritance which was as much theirs as ours but should join in the Empire they had helped to build and adorn.

SIR E. CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson declared that he and Ulster would do their best to perform their obligations under the Bill.

The influence of Armistice Day clearly coloured all the speeches which were couched in most conciliatory terms, the speakers being markedly anxious to avoid unnecessary controversy.

The Bill was read a third time.

DUBLIN CASTLE SURVEY.

GUERILLA WARFARE INTENSIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 14.

The intensity of the guerilla warfare against the armed forces of the Crown is again an outstanding feature of the week, says the Dublin Castle survey. Up to Nov. 8 thirty-four policemen were killed or wounded. County Kerry was the scene of greatest activity, there being six separate ambushes in Tralee district alone in one night excluding other violent outrages. The report says that the maintenance of a rigorous discipline under almost unparalleled conditions is a task of extreme difficulty but no effort is being spared to ensure the observance of strict discipline.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A Parliamentary vacancy occurs in the Middleton and Prestwich division of Lancashire owing to the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins to recordership

The official value of Rupee in Pondicherry has been raised to four Francs fiftyfive centimes

ENGLAND'S UNKNOWN HERO.

(Continued from previous page.)

patriotic enthusiasm for to-morrow's celebration. The streets are gaily beflagged and visitors are arriving from all parts of the country

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Havas Agency states:—The ceremony of the burial of France's Unknown Warrior was attended by impressive scenes. M. Millerand surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers Field-Marshals, Senators and Deputies awaited the procession on the steps of the Pantheon. M. Millerand in an eloquent speech extolled the French Army whose heroism and self-sacrifice had secured France victory. The procession then proceeded to the Arc de Triomphe where caskets were laid amidst renewed manifestations of respect, gratitude and admiration.

Similar celebrations took place in all large provincial cities.

of the million men who laid down their lives for the Empire in its hour of supreme need.

PAYING INDIA'S RESPECTFUL HOMAGE.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S MESSAGE TO "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Nov. 13.

In the Armistice Day message to "The Times," Lord Chelmsford says:—"On this solemn occasion, when His Majesty the King Emperor will unveil the memorial to the heroic dead of the Great War, the soldiers Princes, and peoples of India send across the seas their respectful homage to the illustrious memory of the gallant and knightly heroes who sacrificed themselves that the Empire might live.

EXCHANGE OF TOUCHING TELEGRAMS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Marshal Foch has sent a touching telegram to Field-Marshal Wilson, in which he specifically refers to the citizens of all parts of the Empire including the contingents from India, South Africa and Egypt "who came to battlefields bringing tribute of their blood without counting cost thus assuring victory".

He pays a tribute to the "Imperishable memory of this magnificent valour and grandeur of the results achieved".

Field-Marshal Wilson in reply says there is but one answer to the telegram from every corner of the world, namely. "We soldiers of the British Empire and King George are proud beyond words to have served under you, Marshal of France and Field-Marshal of England".

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Nov. 13.

Enormous crowds assembled in London to-day to witness the funeral cortege of The Unknown Warrior to the Westminister Abbey and the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of solemnity and reverence were witnessed By the side of the gun-carriage walked the pall-bearers, Field-Marshals French, Haig, Methuen and Wilson distinguished Generals and Admiral Beatty 'and' other naval representatives. When the cortege reached Whitehall a halt was made in front of the Cenotaph and after a short religious ceremony by the Archbishop of Canterbury the Cenotaph was unveiled on the stroke of eleven o'clock. This was followed by two minutes' complete silence and thereafter the funeral cortege resumed its way to the Abbey where The Unknown Warrior was laid to rest with the most impressive ceremony. One hundred recipients of the Victoria Cross formed the Guard-of-Honour round the grave.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

Simultaneously with the ceremonies in London all Paris assembled in the vicinity of the Arcade Triomphe to do honour with like pomp and ceremony to France's Unknown Warrior. Coincident with this celebration of Armistice Day France utilised the occasion to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Third Republic in connection with which the heart of Gambetta the patriot, who incarnated the indomitable will of France after the disaster of 1870 was conveyed to the Pantheon.

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

CHOSEN AT VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

France's unknown warrior was chosen at Verdun by a young infantryman who signified his selection by placing a wreath of wild flowers on the third of the eight coffins. The

PHOTOGRAPHER MURDER APPEAL.

JUDGMENTS RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12

Counsel for the accused having briefly replied to the Public Prosecutor's arguments, their Lordships reserved judgments in the Photographer Murder Appeal.

CALCUTTA COACHMEN AND SYCES.

DEMAND OF INCREASES OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12

Coachmen and syces in Calcutta, in private employ, have given a notice to their employers that unless their salaries are increased by Rupees seven and five respectively they will leave their services on the 15th instant.

"NO VIOLENCE."

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ.

For the purpose of considering the Non-Cooperation question a public meeting of the students of Bombay was held last evening at Shantaram Chawl There was an audience of about seven to eight thousand people. All the speeches were made in the virnaculars.

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gandhi addressing the audience as brothers and sisters said he was not going to give them a kindergarten lesson that evening, but would try to convince them of some thing important. First of all he wanted to tell the students that he did not want those students to boycott schools and colleges, who could not refrain from hissing a speaker whose views differed from theirs. That was *asatya*. It would not be wrong to disobey even parents in the matter of boycott of schools and colleges after attaining *satya* and purifying their innerselves. Those who could stood to act against their conscience were not fit to adopt the principle of Non-Cooperation. As long as they were not able to purify their innerselves and abide by their conscience the were unfit for Non Cooperation. After becoming true *Bramacharyas* and after attaining to the right pitch of self-restraint they could even disobey thtir parents. There would be nothing wrong in it if they disobeyed their parents at the dictation of their consciences.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE EPISODE CONDEMNED.

He was sure that those who hissed at the Excelsior Theatre the other day, acted against their conscience and they would soon repent for that. As for Mr. Nimbkar, he was sure that Mr. Nimbkar would express his regret in public in no time, because he knew that he had done some thing wrong. Until the students realized the principles of non-violence and non-hatred, they would be able to do no service to their motherland which genuinely loved. The speaker then asked them to remember that his non-cooperation was "non-violent non-cooperation." His non-cooperation had no similarity wth the non-cooperation movement of Ireland or Egypt, though the motive was nearly the same. He did not like to adopt such methods in India. Both Ireland and Egypt preached violence while he was against it. The use of the sword, or force or abuse against an opponent was morally equally culpable and they all amounted to violence. In India they could not use any of these devices for it was against the nature and religion of Indians to abuse an opponent. It is an act of violence to abuse an opponent and so long as they would use violence their goal of Swaraj would be remote from them. The speaker again asked them to purify their innerselves and appealed to the students to free themselves from such false notions.

NATURE OF THE PRESENT GOVT.

The second thing he wanted to tell them was that their present Government was based on the worst principles. Their rulers had first cheated them and were now trying to quiet them by so many honeyed and false statements. After the massacre in the Punjab, they had even today, Lord Chelmsford at the head of the Government of their country and O'Dwyer in a high position. He said no man could conscientiously cooperate with such a Government. If the Britishers sincerely admitted their mistake and begged their pardon, Indians would have forgiven them unhesitatingly. But insead of doing that they were adding fuel to the fire by flagrantly breaking the responsible pledge given to the Indian Mahomedans. Of late, they had asked the Indians to forget the unfortunate tragedy, but even now they do not show an attitude of repentence, nor do they admit heir fault in clear erms.

The speaker now asked the audience if it was not sufficient to show that our Government was a callous Government and whether it was not righ on their part to boycott all schools and colleges controlled by such a Government. The late Lokmanya Tilak had explained to them more than once from that very platform how wicked mined our Government was.

NON-COOPERATION—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said there were some who said that it was a folly to withdraw students from the Government colleges without making sufficient provision for national colleges and scools. But the speaker asked when a man saw a snake under his bed would he look out for another bed before leaving the former one? The speaker advised the students to leave schools and colleges without bothering themselves undul about the future. In his opinion the idea of passing B.A. and M.A. with the hope of obtaining service, was also greatly responsible for their present slavery.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi told them that the present universities and colleges had produced more slaves than scholars. Now they must destroy these slave producing institutes and the only measure was non-co-operation with the Government and the boycott of their institutiions. But he again reminded them that their non-cooperation must be non-violent. If they could all become (non-violent non-cooperators, then) Swaraj would be within their reach within a year

After Mr. Gandhi took his seat Mr. Nimbkar said that he was convinced after what Mr. Gandhi had said, that he had committed a mistake in not obeying the ruling of the chairman, while Mrs. Besant was speaking in the Excelsior Theatre and he sincerely repented for that.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukatali said only the other day they had returned to Bombay after a tour in Maharastra and Kanara but the present Mharastra did not look to him to be the same Maharastra which had produced Shivaji. However, the restoration of the country's past glory lay in the hands of the younger generation—the students of today and the citizens of tomorrow. So, they must educate themselves in that way as would help them to regain their national honour.

The speaker then by way of criticising the present policy of the Government and the method of their teaching said that he had received information that in Alighar a high [illegible] with Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Britain was ready to grant to the Mahomedans everyhing regarding the Khilafat and the integrity of Turkey and in the same way another official spoke to Mr. Gandhi asking him to leave the Mahomedans and the Khilafat alone and then to try for Swaraj. But the reply of both Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Gandhi was that they did not want the one without the other.

At the end he said that if they united and acted together, the present Government was bound to reform its ways.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Messrs. Moazam Ali, Khalifuzzamar and Ashtaputra also spoke.

MR. BELVI RESIGNS PRACTICE.

While winding up the proceedings Mr. Gandhi said he was very Chappy at Mr. Nimbkar's sincere expression of regret for his mistake and he hoped others would follow his example.

He then said Mr. Belvi the leader of the bar in Belgaum has given up his practice and his son who is also a lawyer will wind up the existing cases in charge of his father and then give up his practie also. Both father and son propose to devote themselves to public work. Similarly Mr. Datar the leading pleader of Althare has decided immediately to give up his practice and devote his time purely to public work.

THE HIDDEN HAND!

ACCIDENTS ON M. S. M. RLY.

VILLAGERS' COOPERATION ASKED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The Government of Madras have issued the following press communique:—

The Government regret to find that, in spite of the efforts of the police and liberal rewards offered, no information has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the recent outrage on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway near Arkonam. The serious nature of the act is enhanced by the fact that it was one of a series of attempts to obstruct or damage trains. On the 14th August, it was discovered just before the train passed at mile 55/11—13 of northwest line that bolts, nuts, and keys had been removed for two rail lengths so that the rails were loose. On the 30th August, a large granite stone weighing one-fourth ton was found on the same at mile 63/12. On the 8th September, fish plates and bolts were removed from two joints down line at mile 23/2-3. On the 11th September, a large granite stone of the same kind as in the second instans was placed on the centre of the track at 62/15-16 of the northwest line. On the 26th September, two railway chairs each supported by another chair keyed to the rails were found at the approach to the bridge in mile 43/9 of the southwest line On the 5th October, a rail was removed from the down track at mile 24/17-18 and mile 24/17/18 and light engine travelling in front of the Bombay mail train was derailed. On the 7th October, occurred the accident in which fourteen lives were lost and twenty-one persons were injured in consequence of the removal of a rail at mile 43/14 on the southwest line. On the 21st October, an iron chair was found on the southwest line at dile 132/14 and an iron pot at mile 132/16 near Pallarpet.

The first, second and fourth of these attempts took place in the neighbourhood of Nagri, third and sixth near Tiruvellore, and fifth and seventh near Arkonam. The means adopted in six of the instances were such as to indicate that guilty persons were well acquainted with railway work and in some cases combined together to carry out acts beyond the powers of one or two men. Suspicion naturally fell upon the past or present employees of the railway and more particularly on those who had lost their employments as a result of strikes, earlier in the year. It is probable that the actual culprits included persons resident near the actual scenes of the offences and it is unlikely that the identity was unknown to all other residents in the villages While strikes were in progress, warnings were issued to the village officers of the villages adjoining the lint that it was their duty t emselves to assist the railway authorities in preventing damage to the permanent way and further to enlist general cooperation of the village communities to protect the public and to admit of trains running in the ordinary week.

VILLAGERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

It has now been found necessary to draft a considerable force of additional police to assist in guarding it and this force will have to remain on duty until it appears that there is no danger of repetition of attempt to cause accidents. It is the duty of Government to afford all possible protection to the public, who use the railway, and Government have shown that they are willing to do what lies in their power to discharge that duty by making special arrangements to guard the line. The local population, however, has also a duty and with out its assistance both in the matter of watching the line and in giving information to the police there is no surety that the measure taken will be effective. The accident which caused death and injury to so many persons on the 7th October, was only a culminating point of a series of attempts on the railway and persistence of these attempts creates an exceedingly serious situation. Government have power under Section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 to enforce communal responsibility by levying the cost of the additional police rendered necessary by the conduct of any sect or section of the inhabitants of an area, but they hope that there will be no occasion for them to exercise that power and that with willing cooperation of the villagers an end will be put to all efforts to endanger the lives of peaceable passengers.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1921.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m., Nov. 15.

It is authoritatively stated that at the 1921 Imperial Conference there will be business meetings on the lines of the Imperial War Cabinet meetings of 1917 and 1918 to deal with urgent problems of common Imperial interest. It is not proposed, as has been suggested in some quarters, to hold in 1921 a special conference to deal with the Empire constitution contemplated by the conference's resolution in 1917, it being widely though that public opinion has not had sufficient time to grasp the significance of changes in the internal and external relations of the Empire resulting from the War.

PALESTINE WAR MEMORIAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Nov. 15.

The Palestine war memorial consisting of a granite monument on Mount Scopus will cost £25,000 sterling. It is therefore necessary to increase the present fund for which members of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force raised £12,000 sterling and the Nizam of Hyderabad this week donated £3,000 sterling "as a token of the esteem in which he holds the prestige of British arms in the field". General Allenby is issuing an appeal for the balance of £10,000 before December 31.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

SCENES AT THE ABBEY AND CENOTAPH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 15.

The wonderful scenes which characterised yesterday's great pilgrimage to the Abbey and the Cenotaph are being reenacted today. A constant stream of visitors poured into the Abbey last night and the Abbey remained open until eleven o'clock and reopened at half past seven this morning instead of ten owing to the crowds which had gathered to pay their tribute of respect.

Similarly at the Cenotaph people began to arrive in the very early hours of the morning and soon there was an immense queue. The great mound of wreaths and crosses at foot of the Cenotaph is steadily growing. A striking feature is the mass of flowers in smaller bunches deposited by the humbler working classes.

The Duke of York this afternoon unveiled the memorial outside the Royal Exchange to London troops who fell during the war.

ESHER REPORT AND GOVT'S DUTY.

PROF. REITH'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 13.

In a letter to "The Times" Professor A. B. Reith again suggests that the Government of India should defer action on the Esher Report until it has consulted the Indian Legislative Assembly. If the Assembly shares the views of the Aga Khan, Government should defer to its judgment unless it considers this impossible consistently with the safety of India, in which event it is entitled to override the assembly as far as necessary for the security of India but not merely to facilitate the wild policy of Imperial adventure. Professor Reith contends that the only just interpretation of the pledge of 1917 to India gives the British Government a reasonable period in which it must employ its best efforts to render Indians capable of effective self-government. The co-operation of the Legislatures should be asked from the outset on every issue and they should be overridden only in the last resort.

MR MALONE M P LET ON BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m., Nov. 15.

Mr Malone M. P. appeared to day at Bow Street charged with sedition and spreading disaffection. The case was adjourned for a week, bail being granted in a thousand sterling.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN GUNS.

(REUTER'S)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m., Nov. 13.

Reuter learns that Germany has up to the present surrendered 23,808 howitzers and fieldguns and 1,500 fortress guns only, 2,500 being left which will probably be destroyed at the end of the month.

OXFORD UNION DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Nov. 15.

The Oxford Union by 144 votes to 121 has voted in favour of Mr. Montagu's policy in India.

NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION WILL DELAY OUR DELIVERANCE.

MR. PATEL ON BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

A public meeting was held at Dadar under the auspices of the Dadar National Association at Kirtikar's Wadi on Saturday at 6-30 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Organisers were able to secure a very quiet place to hold the meeting and had spared no efforts to make suitable arrangements for the visitors. The proceeding were marked throughout by a calm and admirably patient behaviour on the part of the audience. The speeches were punctuated by applause laughter and shouthe of "hear," hear' in a very intelligent manner. The strength of the audience can be roughly estimated at 3,000 people.

PRESIDENT SPEECH.

Mr. P. J. Sahasrabuddhe proposing Mr. Patel to the chair briefly touched upon the subject of "Non-Co-operation" expressing his confidence that Dadar would play a creditable part in acting according to the mandate of the Congress and said that most of the voters would forego the right of voting. The proposal having been duly seconded Mr. Patel said there was absolutely no difference of opinion among any class of people in this country on one point that the people of India are in for complete Swarajya at the present time. There are three methods of achieving our political aim. One is the time worn method of extorting it by Force, the second is the method of Co-operation, and the third is that of Non-Co-operation. At present in India there are a class of people who sincerely believe that the British Government would never yield to persuasion or co-operation. At any rate force for India is out of question it being thoroughly discarded by the Congress resolution of non-violent Non-Co-operation. Indians are a helpless people and they have been deliberately disarmed. The speaker said that he did not believe that force is not possible to be used by people but they as a humane people should not resort to force. Their aim is to obtain Swaraj by constitutional methods and the method of force was decidedly not constitutional Referring to co-operation the speaker said co-operation can be possible only between equals. The whole of India can co-operate to get Swaraj; but co-operation between master and servant is simply unthinkable. It is only a forced co-operation. The servant is kicked out by the master as soon as he does not carry out instructions of the master. Co-operation in that restricted sense was practised by our people with the Government for a number of years and the results are too well known to be repeated. People have received a number of fruits of co-operation. The Press Act the Sedetious Meetings' Act and the Rowlatt Act were only a few of them. Co-operation between two unequals is clearly a misnomer. The one is all right so long as he acts according to the will of the predominant authority.

JALLIANFALA TRAGEDY.

Mr. Patel then briefly related the Amritsar episode and said that he as an Indian would never forget the Jallianwalla Bag affair. It stood before them typical of the British Administrative. Still the people co-operated. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the Punjab disturbances. Sir C. Setalvad co-operated. He wrote a dissenting minute The report was discussed the Houses of Parliament and the finding of the majority were confirmed Attepts were made to show that neither the British nor the Indian Government was responsible for the acts of individuals. Mr. Patel, then pointed out that General Dyer was drawing £900 from their revenue, Sir M. O'Dwyer was receiving a magnificent pension and Lord Chelmsford who did not move his little finger was also drawing a fat salary. General Dyer was rewarded for his gallant deed by the non-official Englishmen with a sum of £21,000. Indians are asked to forget all that. Mr. Patel said that while he returned recently from England, Mr. Lansbery had sent a message with him for the Indian people expressing therein that a. Dyer, an O'Dwyer or a Chelmsford were not typical of the their race. Mr. Patel questioned as to what their race had done to prove that they were not typical of their race. Mr Patel sincerely believed that co-operation with these people could never bring self-government.

Referring to non-co-operation, the speaker continued the whole British Government in India is being carried on because of their assistance. 99 per cent of the people that carry on the Government machinery are Indians. They are co-operating with one per cent. If that co-operation is withdrawn the machinery would no loinger be carried on.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Speaking on the Boycott of Councils Mr. Patel said that they should not help to manufacture statues which had worked havoc in the past and he had no doubt they would work havoc in the future also. He was in the council for a long time and he has studied the whole Reform scheme and he has found that there is little power with the elected majority. Repeal of any Act would be prohibited by the Government saying that that would affect the "peace and tranquility of the country. There was also the power to veto and there were Emergency Acts. To tell the people that the Reformed Councils would remove the Rowlatt Act would simply be throwing dust in the eyes of the people and deceiving them. "The Act," the speaker said, "is not worth the paper on which it is written."

In connection with the Esher Committee Report, Mr. Patel said it recommends expenditure to an unlimited extent and also it recommends that the Indian army is meant to maintain equilibrium in the Near East also. Thus it was that the money and men of India were to be spent to deprive the aspirations of the freedom loving people. Co-operation would only delay the deliverance of India rather than bringing it nearer.

Mr. Patel then explained at length the method to be followed in getting the signatures of the voters and showed how it would prove effectual. The speaker continued even if some members succeed to go to the Councils the voters had the power of calling them back. Those that can send the representatives have the power to recall them as well.

Mr. Patel finally appealed to the voters of that constituency to exercise their reason and judicially come to a decision.

MR. KOLHATKAR.

Mr H. V. Kolhatker who followed Mr. Patel said Co-operation was so long consistently practised. Co-operation during the war days was remarkable and the people had seen its result in the Punjab horrors and the Khilafat question. The Government never cared for the co-operation of the people; then why the people should offer it. The Government's demand of co-operation can be compared to the spider's asking the fly to go to its parlour. He then explained to the electors at full the Congress Resolution. He concluded after saying that co-operation was a discredited method and out of question.

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Mandalaya and seconded by Mr. Congresswalla who created some sensation among the audience terminated the proceedings.

AT MUNJI SETH WADI.

"DONT GO TO POLLING BOOTH."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress Democratic Party and the Swarajya Sabha, a public meeting was held last evening at Munji Seth's Wadi, for the purpose of explaining to the working class the necessity of boycotting the Reformed Councils. In the absence of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Dr. D. D. Satney presided. There was an audience of about ten thousand people and the proceedings were conducted in Marathi.

Dr. M. B. Velker said that was a meeting of the workers whose brethren in Russia were now fighting tooth and nail for the emancipation of the labouring class all over the world. The Government of Russia was now more or less a Labour Government and in England too. Labour is getting stronger and stronger every day and there too Labour had a voice in the Government. But in India, the condition of Labour would be clear to every one who knew the fact that the Post and Telegraph men the gasworkers and the tramwaymen were on strike for well-nigh two months and all the employers formed a clique to starve the strikers to submission while the Government was quite indifferent in the matter. Under such circumstances the only means to strengthen the workers was Mr Gandhi's non-cooperation principle.

THE "COLOUR" DISTINCTION.

With the advent of the British Government, the Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Sudras of the country were put on one level and each had to go in for a service which did not remunerate them with half of what they required for their maintenance. But on the contrary a man of "white skin" was paid more than eight times an Indian for even a comparitively inferior job. He asked if that was a just Government which made distinction of superiority and inferiority according to the colour of the skin.

The speaker then explained how the British Government during the great war professed that they were fighting to crush the German militarism and to make the world "safe for democracy" and how they had promised to give self-determination to India. But as soon as the war was over and Britain found herself safe from German power, and menace she began to crush India with the most repressive pieces of legislation. He then in pathetic terms explained the Punjab Tragedy and how the British Cabinet let the perpetrators of that atrocity go scot-free and asked the audience if they wanted to cooperate with such a Government. ("No, No" were the replies from the audience.)

DON'T GO TO POLLING BOOTH.

Dr. Velkar in conclusion asked them not to go to the polling booth on the 10th instant and to ask their friends and relatives also to do the same.

Mr. Sitaram Damle, who followed Dr. Velkar, said upto the time of the Boer War, the Britishers hated the Indians so much that they did not even like to fight battles where an Indian soldier was employed. He also explained to them the cold-blooded massacre of Jallianwalla Bag and the flagrant breach of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to the Indian Mahomedans. He furthere said that when the Germans were fast approaching the skirts of Paris, the British Government put the Indian soldiers in front of the German machine-guns to save the French, but and hearth, with a promise that after the war India would be give self-determination. He asked the audience to say if they fought for the self-determination of Syria and Armenia or for their own enancipation. Under such circumstances every Indian should be ashamed of cooperating with such authority

Mr. Keshavrao Joshi and Mr. G. L. Page also spoke.

The Chairman, in winding up the proceedings remarked that if out of the forty thousand voters, at least fifteen thousand of them refrained from voting, they could denounce the candidates as not to be their representatives.

A vote of thanks to the chair and to the speakers terminated the proceedings.

Opinions of the Day.

His will be done !

The "Servant"—Let the country bid adieu to rashness and violence and fortify itself with that cool courage which is the chief guarantee against the failure of all well-meaning movements. If not a sorrow falls without His will, who can say what is in store for the country? It may be that it shall be spared all sufferings in its march to freedom this time or that it will have to drain the cup of misery to the very less. Any way let our prayer be, "If it please Thee O Lord, remove this cup: yet Thy and not my will be done, in this awful hour.'"

No compromise

"The Independent"—The spirit which broke up the Congress in 1907 and in 1918 is at work again; the heart searching Special Session of 1920 in Calcutta was the result. To speak of unity in these days is idle. The main task before us is to give adequate expression to the people's will and break the Government's faith in its army and police as the ultimate basis of political life. In the performance of that task all are welcome who believe in it. There can be no compromise on the crucial question—the Army or the people's will. Unity there will be, when the whole country is converted to it. The time is marching up to it's culmination.

The Egyptian "settlement".

The Statesman"—It is now clear from Lord Curzon's remarks in the House of Lords that the Egyptian "settlement" recently foisted on to the world by the "Times' helped, it is generally believed, by Sir Valentine Chirol, is no "settlement" at all. The proposals are not the Government's proposals and they have ever evven been submitted to the Egyptian Government. Presumably the "Times," under the Editorship of the "progressive" Mr. William Steed, was anxious to force the Government's hand. It's action certainly has not made the Governments position easier. The incident is not without its importance for India because holding as the "Times" does under the new regime, the most extraordinary views regarding this country, a parrellel effort to stampede the British Government into enfranchising forty or fifty million Indians and into encouraging India to cut the painter might be essayed at any critical juncture in India's fortunes.

Health of factory labourers.

The "Tribune"—One of the chief planks in the Labour platform in India, as elsewhere, is the necessity of improving the sonitary condition of factories and proper housing of labourers. Both defects have caused considerablet deterioration in the health and consequently the efficiency of labourers. A noewotrhy example of such deterioration is to be found in connection with the efforts made by the Punjab Government to settle criminal wardering tribes in industrial settlements. The latest report on administration of criminal tribes in the Punjab for the year 1919 says that the Lieutenant Governor "has actually decided to close down two of the main industrial settlements, namely those at Dhariwal and Bhiwani, where the conditions of employment have been found inimical to the health of the inmates." This statements seems to imply that labour conditions in the settlements noted must be particularly trying if not very undesirable. The Punjab Government says that the fact that criminal tribes labour has at some places become even more popular than free labour is not entirely free from apprehension" and Sir Edward Maclagan thinks that every precaution must be taken to see that its popularity is not due to its cheapness which encourages sweated labour.

Futile!

The "Democrat"—Why Lord Chelmsford did not speak of the Punjab to the innocents of Sylhet about the achievement of Dyer we do not know. We may however tell his Lordship that Non-co-operation is a progeny of the tragic commingling of the Khilafat and the Punjab tragedy. Frankly, Lord Chelmsford had in him the power to put down Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He could have followed the Minto precedent and forced that satrap to the same plight as Bamfyde Fuller. However, we suppose his Lordship preferred to force a red climax in the Punjab. Otherwise why did he give a "carte blanche" to the Governors who did not know how to govern themselves. Why discuss? Lord Chelmsford knows that, his bad blundering from the hill top has resulted in Non-co-operation. By the way we would rather have Lord Chelmsford's term of office extended—now that the popular wish to recall him has not been satisfied! Let Lord Chelmsford be made to face the music. Let Lord Chelmsford ride the storm which he has called forth. However we may whisper into the Viceregal ears that not even twenty Dyers can rush the N. C. O. movement. Can the soul of a Nation be crushed? And when the nation comprises a fifth of the world's population, the futilty of any such endeavour becomes patent.

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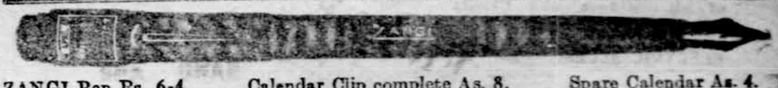

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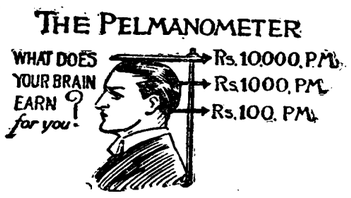

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Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana ShaukatAli and partly motored from Belgaum early morning to Dharwar and Hubli VIA Halyal, Khanpur Heban, Nandgarh. Purses for the National and Khilafat funds were presented at all the above mentioned places. Welcome arches were made at every roadside village and people were anxiously waiting since the morning to see the party public spirit clearly indicates the trend of peoples opinion and so called ignorant have truly come forward to respond to the country's call right earnestly.

TALK WITH DHARWAR STUDENTS.

The Mahatmaji opened a National school at Halyal. At Dharwar there was a heavy programme before Messrs Gandhi and ShaukatAli. They met the students and had a heart to heart talk with them. Mr. Gandhi explaintd to them the principle underlying boycott of schools maintained or aided by Government which was that the instruction imparted there how so ever efficient it may be was received through sullied hands and should be therefore achewed. It was all the more to be eschewed because it was maintained at an enormous cost by an administration which was top heavy. The students could not rightly accept the palatial buildings in which the schools were housed with the knowledge that millions in the country went about without food and clothes. This knowledge has been before the speaker long ago and the speaker did give vent to his views at the opening ceremony of the Hindu University at Benares. He said then that those costly buildings were erected at the expense of the poor. But the truth dawned on him clearer after the Punjab and Kilafat wrongs and he he felt that it was criminal to have anything to do with those institutions. Both speakers said that the Aligarh boys were waiting for message of hope from the Dharwar students the message was not to be sent on paper but was to be sent through concrete action and it was with this hope that they had emptied their colleges and founded college out of theiri own resources. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and it is expected that when Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana ShaukatAli next visit Dharwar, they would find a number of students to greet them with the news that they had left college.

MEETING OF PLEADERS.

After this came the meeting of the pleaders. They explained to Mr. Gandhi their difficulties. They said there would be no work for them and there would be the question of their maintenance Mr. Gandhi ashured them that Swadeshi work would require the services of five hundred workers and the Khilafat Committee was prepared to employ thousand vakils for propaganda work. If they gave the country a months credit, he could promise all of them Rs. 100 per month. Some of the vakils offered to contribute half of their practice to the non-cooperation funds, if they could thus absolve themselves from total abstention. It was a plea of weakness said Mr. Gandhi and so long as vakil honestly said that he was too weak to suspend his practice altogether, all that he could contribute would be welcome. At the end of meeting Mr. Ankalgi, a pleader of fourteen years standing declared his willingness to give up practice immediately. Mr. Gandhi then had to go to lay the foundation of a *Goshala* a mile and a half from the camp. The meeting was a complete success

AT HUBLI.

From Dharwar the two leaders came direct to the Hubli meeting, where twenty housand people were eagerly waiting. In the morning the Mahatmaji attended ladies' meeting and opened the library to commemorate the late Tilak Maharaj's memory. Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed a huge Muslim gathering speaking on the Khilafat question and reminding Musalmans of the promise they made to God of fulfilling his commandments. He challenged any Muslim who could say a word against the Khilafat or the authenticity of non-cooperation as areligious movement. Those poisoning the Muslim mind were telling lies to gain Government favour. Great enthusiam prevailed. The party left Hubli for Gadag by train and will return to Bombay via Sangli and to Poona where they will arrive on the 13th

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EAST AND WEST.

"London through Chinese Eyes," by Min-Chien T. Z. Tyau, LL.D.

Sixty years ago Chinese rustics believed that if a countryman of theirs went to America, he was liable to be killed, stuffed and exhibited in the streets. The example of Japan encouraged a few young men to offer themselves for training in America and the first batch of students went to the United States in 1872. They were received with cold suspicion on their return though the State had helped them, because they exhibited an enthusiasm for change which was considered dangerous to Society as well as the State Some of them, however, rose to positions of eminence and trust. A remarkable change has since come over the country, and now, as Sir J. N. Jordon says in his pre-face to Dr. Tyau's book on London, hundreds of Chinese youths go annually to Europe and America and return equipped to grapple with the problems of modern life. There is a great demand for "returned students," as they are called, and they are almost invariably preferred to locally educated men. Dr. Tyau spent seven years and a half in England, specialised in International Law, obtained the LL.D. degree of the London University, and on his return to China started an English daily for his countrymen. He is on the whole a judicious, and at the same time a warm, admirer of the British and their institutions. He writes primarily for the instruction of his own countrymen. But the contrasts which he draws between Eastern and Western manners and customs are interesting to all Orientals as well as to Englishmen.

The figure in the London streets that has elicited Dr. Tyau's heartiest admiration is "Bobby." His uplifted finger could not control the huge traffic if the Briton had no respect for the law, and this characteristic of the Britisher made a deep impression on the Chinese sojourner. Side by side with respect for the law is love of freedom and the aspiration for equality. It appears that when the Chinese Emperor was gracious enough to drive through a city, all shops and all windows that opened on the roads had to be closed, for no ordinary subject could venture to cast his eyes on him. The contrast which an English Royal procession presented could never be forgotten by the Chinese student. The Indian Rajas were not such awful personages. They were welcomed by crowds who threw flowers at them and waved lamps before them. Hyde Park oratory and newspaper criticism filled the oriental with wonder. He does not approve of the way in which streets are named in London. It appears that in Peking streets are seldom named after persons: they generally bear the names of very common objects, such as mutton, cotton, coal dust, dog's tail, and so forth. Dr. Tyau suggests that in England the names of authors and the characters depicted by them, such as Portia, Othello, Hamlet, or Falstaff, may well be given to streets. There is no reason why India should not consider this suggestion favourably. The streets of London are free from avowed beggars. Dr. Tyau, however, is inclined to place in nearly the same category a pedlar and musician who really appeals to the charity of the passerby. While on this subject he mentions that in Peking every pedlar announces his approach by sounding an instrument peculiar to his trade—trumpet, cymbal, drum, or any other. It appears that parks have been attached to towns only recently in China. In India few towns were without their "udyanas," or pleasure gardens in former times. Chinese theatres would appear to be very much like the old Indian theatres. The musicians stand behind the actors, and the spectators who sit in front chaw, and smoke without regard to silence. In scenic representation the English stage also was at one time very poor. Curiously enough, Dr. Tyau argues that it is good to leave much to the spectator's imagination. A Chinese drama may be continued for several days at a stretch. At a Chinese dinner everyone is given a small bowl of rice. Other preparations are kept in the centre for all, who help themselves with their sticks or spoons Dr. Tyau condemns this as insanitary. The Chinese family system is much like the Hindu system. It is said to be gradually crumbling away.

ABDUL [illegible]

(BY G. K. A.)

A factor calculated to make for peace in Mesopotamia is the invitation by the High Commissioner Sir Percy Cox to the Naqib of Baghdad to form a Council of State and to preside over the same. Baghdad and its history are of near concern to Indian Musalmans, so that the position occupied by the Naqib is of topical interest. The Naqib is the hereditary custodian of the sanctuary of the founder of the Quadiriya order of Moslem devotees, some of whom are to be found in India. Sheikh Abdul Kadar Jilani is better known in the Islamic world on our side as the Pir-Dastagir. His full name is Muhiyiud-din Abu Salih Janki - Dost at Jili at Hanbali. He is depicted to be a descendant of Ali, although there is no doubt that he was of Persian origin. According to some authorities, he was born in Jilan in 1078 and came to Baghdad at the age of seventeen to learn the Hanbalite doctrine of Islam. But it seems more probable as shown by Baron Carra de Vaux, that he was called Jilani from Jil a district near Baghdad. In 1127 he began as a public preacher and was regarded as the greatest Sufi of his time. He was as much persuaded of his holy mission, as the crowds that followed him and believed in his miracles. He died in 1166 founding the Darveshi Order of the Quadiriya school.

His preceptor in asceticism was Hammad ad Dabbas. He spent several years in the ruins around Baghdad leading the solitary life of an ascetic. When he felt the call he returned to Baghdad and was given by the Kazi charge of a school in the quarter called Bab al Azaj. The school had to be enlarged from time to time and became finally famous as that of Sidi Jilani. He taught thrice in the week, his two lectures being on Moslem jurisprudence and one on mysticism. Among his followers were converted Jews and Christians. His legal decisions were acceptable to both Hanbalites and Shafites, and among those who attended his lectures were the great traveller Maqdisi and the renowned mystic Suhrawardi. Many of his numerous progeny went out to Egypt, Arabia, Turkey and India to propagate his doctrine. His favourite place of retreat was the Aiwan Kisra, the ruined palace of the Sasanian monarch.

He is the reputed author of numerous treatises on mysticism. Twenty-four of Jilanis works still remain in manuscript, the two of prominent interest being a *Manual for the seeker of truth* and the *Conquest of the mystic*. The latter work was edited by his son and printed in a Persian version at Lucknow in 1880. Like many of his contemporaries of Persian descent, the great teacher was a master at once of Arabic and Persian. European scholars have attempted to trace Christian influences in his tenets particularly in the stress laid on charity, humility and meakness and obedience to spiritual guide. Jilani had great respect for Christ and Christians and the traditional revelation for the devotion of Chrisianity is continued to this day in his order. His precepts on poverty were analogous to those of St. Francis of Assisi.

The order founded by him was presided over by his son Abdul Razak who constructed the mausoleum over the remains of his father with seven big domes and which was a theme for poets and historians. The monastery of the order at Baghdad was destroyed by Shah Ismail and restored by Sultan Sulleman. The off shoots of the fraternity of Quadiriya have spread as far as the Chinese province of Yunnan. In India the order has split up into several sects. In Arabia the order owns the important Zawiya or monastery in Jiddah as well as Medina and has thirty Prefects in Mecca. The influence which the Naqib must exercise on the Islamic world may also be judged from the circumstance that the order owns forty semi religious shrines in Constantinople. It has Zawiyas also in Tripole, Khartoon Algeria and Morrocco. The Jilani brotherhood is noted for its persuasive mission to the heathen Berbers. The most noteworthy seceders from the Jilani order in India are brotherhood of the Akbariyas. There is a considerable biographical literature relating to the saint, three important lives being still unpublished in print. Professor Margolouith translated the sketch of his life by Zahadi in 1907. Less accessible to the English readers is the life in the standard work of Ibn Khallikan.

PEACE AND PROGRESS.

The Romanes lectures may expatiate on almost any subject except religion and politics. They are delivered by eminent persons and attract attention every year as each discourse is published. Once in ten years the lectures of the decade are published in one volume. The decennial issue for 1911-20 contain seven, the years 1916, 1917 and 1919 being unrepresented, perhaps by reason of the war. In 1915 Professor Poulton spoke on Science and the Great War. He lashed the Government for the indifference shown towards science and the advice given by men of science and contrasted with it the policy of the German Government. In June, 1918, Mr. Asquith discoursed on some aspects of the Victorian Age, which witnessed the birth of some of the greatest thought-movements known to history. It is amusing to read now how Disraeli took part in a discussion on Darwin's theory of organic evolution and sought to annihilate it with the epigram, "Is man an ape or an angel? on the side of the angels." The subjects treated in the other lectures are as diverse in character as Sir J. J. Thomson's on the Atomic Theory and Dr. Bury's on the Romances of Chivalry on Greek Soil.

About a year before the outbreak of the war Sir W. M. Ramsay discoursed on the Imperial Peace, which he described as an Ideal in European History. Far-seeing men in those days apprehended that the world's peace was in danger and were discussing how a conflagration might be prevented. Sir William said that the modern ideal was "the voluntary acceptance by separate nationalities of the course of action which is most conducive to the good of all." This ideal had no compelling power, and according to Sir William, its very essence was that it sought no compelling force. Did not the "concert of the Powers" supply the force? The lecturer thought that the very mention of the name generally elicited a smile, and it had become "rather a joke in the world." Perhaps a future Romanes lecturer will say the same thing of the League of Nations. The German hatred of England came to light fully after the war had broken out. The English-speaking world was only then apprised how assiduously German professors were spreading the notion that the British Empire was a huge sham, and its very geographical constitution made its continued integrity impossible. It was, however, not an exclusively German idea. Sir W. Ramsay had a conversation in 1885 with one of the greatest historians from Rome, who was confident that "the British Empire had in it the inevitable seeds of dissolution, which were rapidly maturing to their inevitable result." The war disproved it.

The lecture delivered by Dr. Inge on the Idea of Progress in May last has been widely discussed. If he be a pessimist—a word which is often very loosely employed—there were pessimists like him before the war. No one has taught that evolution means uninterrupted progress. The staunchest evolutionists have admitted degeneration or retrogression. It has not been admitted by all that man is physically the crown of organic creation. Mentally and morally that honour is assigned to him, and it is generally held that though nations may degenerate, mankind on the whole progresses. Dr. Inge, like others before him, doubts if human nature has advanced towards moral perfection, though human knowledge has undoubtedly grown and is rapidly growing. He thinks that in similar circumstances the civilised man acts in much the same way as the savage, but the knowledge of the civilised man changes the conditions in which he acts. History does not disprove it, if only because the periods available for comparison are short. Dr. Inge is a "moderate", rather than a thorough-going pessimist. His conclusion is: "We have no millennium to look forward to; but neither need we fear any protracted or widespread retrogression. There will be new types of achievement which will enrich the experience of the race; and from time to time there will be new flowering-times of genius and virtue, not less glorious than the age of Sophocles or the age of Shakespeare."

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In the tenth century the Chinese invented moveable type, but used the method very little But, to-day, most of the printing is done from moveable lead type in up-to-date presses.

Many were the books, issued in ancient China, but prominent were the famous "Four Books," brought out between 551-470 B.C. The set comprised of "The Book of Changes"—an obscure writing on geomancy—, "The Book of Odes",—a collection of ancient songs—, "The Cannon of History," containing conversations between some ancient Kings and their ministers, and "The Book of Rites", recording ancient ceremonies. Mention must also be made of the works compiled by and about Confucius. The writings of the sage are very valued, carefully treasured. Speaking of ancient books of China we cannot forget to refer to that fine dictionary of quotations. The Dictionary contains the sayings of the ancient times, and was compiled about the first century A.D.

The Chinese hold their books in high esteem. They are to be found very averse to destroy even written or printed paper. They regard their written language as the gift from the sages, and are reluctant to destroy written paper, except respectfully in temple braziers provided for the purpose.

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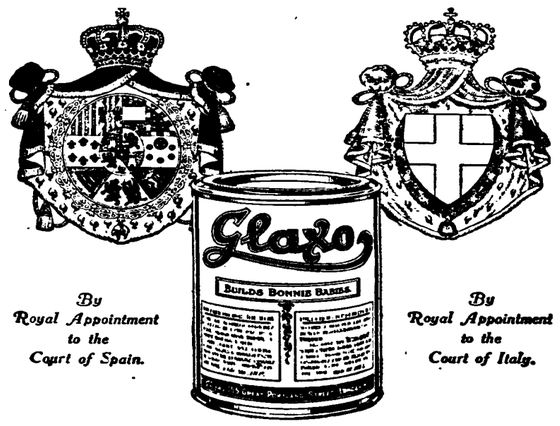

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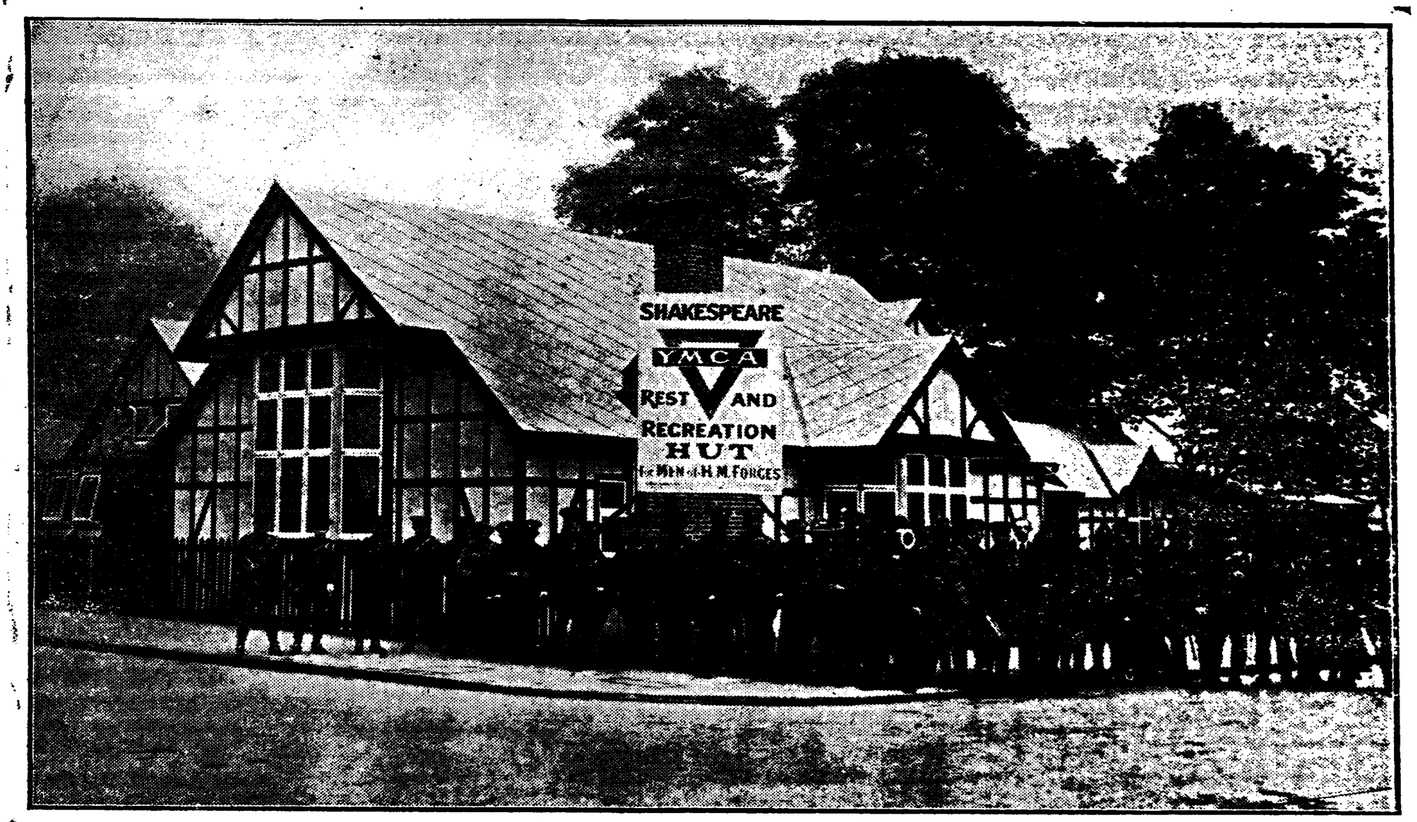

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